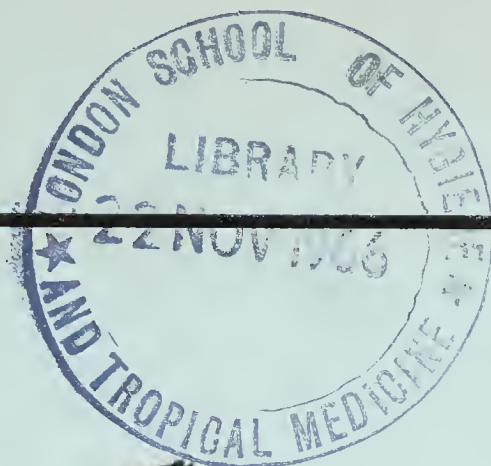


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1965



1965

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Public Health Department

FOR YEAR 1965

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ALFRED YARROW, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. CHARLTON, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1965

*Chairman:* COUNCILLOR W. COLLINS

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR C. RYANS

ALD. MRS. M. BELL	COUN. J. W. HAWKINS
„ A. CROSSLEY	„ D. JACKSON
„ J. T. ETHERINGTON	„ MRS. A. E. JEWITT
„ M. GRANT	„ A. JOHNSON
„ J. W. ROBERTS	„ F. JOHNSON
„ J. C. S. WHEATLEY	„ MRS. J. H. LISTER
„ B. N. YOUNG	„ F. LUSTMAN (DR.)
COUN. W. J. BRADLEY	„ J. MURRAY
„ G. E. CARPENTER	„ J. G. NIXON
„ L. CARR	„ W. O'KANE
„ W. J. S. CHAPPLE	„ C. REED
„ J. FITZPATRICK	„ A. V. TURNBULL
„ J. W. FORSTER	„ J. W. WATSON
„ J. D. HUGHES	„ MRS. F. M. WHEATLEY

### *Co-opted Members*

MRS. E. HARLAND  
MRS. I. SIMM

MR. J. LISTER  
MRS. L. PATTISON

MRS. H. STOREY

### *Representatives of Outside Bodies*

DR. J. C. ARTHUR  
MR. D. W. N. FRANKLIN  
(Secretary Executive Council for Gateshead)

## SUB-COMMITTEES

### *Invalid Care and After-Care*

THE CHAIRMAN	ALD. WHEATLEY
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN	COUN. FORSTER
ALD. MRS. BELL	„ A. JOHNSON
„ CROSSLEY	„ REED
„ ETHERINGTON	„ TURNBULL

### *Representatives of the Council of Social Services*

MR. G. W. BELL

### *Mental Welfare*

THE CHAIRMAN	ALD. YOUNG
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN	COUN. FORSTER
ALD. MRS. BELL	„ MRS. JEWITT
„ CROSSLEY	„ A. JOHNSON
„ ETHERINGTON	„ REED
„ WHEATLEY	„ TURNBULL

### *Representative of the Gateshead Society for Mentally Handicapped Children*

MR. P. EVANS

### *General Purposes and Insanitary Property*

THE CHAIRMAN	ALD. YOUNG
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN	COUN. FORSTER
ALD. MRS. BELL	„ MRS. JEWITT
„ CROSSLEY	„ A. JOHNSON
„ ETHERINGTON	„ LUSTMAN
„ WHEATLEY	„ REED
	COUN. TURNBULL

## 1. STAFF OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer* — JAMES GRANT, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (retired 3.12.65) ALFRED YARROW, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (commenced 1.12.65).

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior School Medical Officer* — JEAN M. BAINBRIDGE, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., LL.B.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers* — MARION HARRISON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (resigned 31.8.65), WINIFRIDE BILLINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., PHILIP C. BARRY, L.R.C.P.

*Chief Dental Officer* — JOSEPH WHITEHOUSE, L.D.S. (retired 11.8.65) MISS TERESA ROSSI, B.D.S. (from 13.8.65).

*Dental Officers* — MRS. I. F. RAYSON (JONES), L.D.S. (resigned 31.7.65), MISS TERESA ROSSI, B.D.S. (to 12.8.65), MR. R. G. ROBSON, L.D.S., (resigned 29.5.65), MRS. M. LLOYD-BAKER, B.D.S. (commenced 16.8.65), MRS. H. P. WRIGHT, B.D.S. (commenced 13.9.65).

*Dental Surgery Assistants* — MISS M. CESSFORD, MISS S. P. THOMPSON, MRS. E. DAVISON (DANBY), MRS. H. TYRELL (resigned 31.8.65).

*Dental Technicians* — T. W. CURTIS, J. GILHOLME.

*Physiotherapist* (part-time) — MRS. J. PICKARD, M.C.S.P., O.N.C., H.T. (commenced 17.2.65).

*Superintendent Health Visitor* — MISS I. BRADLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

*Health Visitors and School Nurses* — M. DAGLISH (Sen. H.V.), D. C. JOHNSON, (Sen. H.V.), E. WISE, M. CRAGGS, J. TURNBULL, A. MULLEN, R. GARDNER, S. GILLEY, E. BAXTER, M. FAIRS, M. McMANEMY, M. B. MAIN, M. INCE, M. MORRELL, A. BARTLEY, J. A. BARWICK (resigned 25.6.65), M. N. CUNNINGHAM, (resigned 31.1.65), A. U. JENYO (nee NNAJI), F. McDONALD, M. A. HASWELL, M. EVANS (resigned 31.12.65), C. ROSS, (commenced 2.8.65), J. HERDMAN, (part-time, commenced 18.10.65), G. S. CARR, (temporary—commenced 18.10.65, resigned 20.11.65), M. C. CLAPPERTON, E. M. FRASER, H. J. M. NOON, J. WOOD.

*Student Health Visitor* — (commenced training October, 1965) — M. BLACKBURN.

*Nursing Assistants* — W. CRAIG, P. M. JACKSON, D. McVEIGH.

*Tuberculosis Nurse* — J. HEATLEY.

*District Nurses (Wrekenton Area)* — R. I. C. K. GARDNER, J. B. BARRASS (commenced 1.5.65).

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives* — M. DOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

*Municipal Midwives* — S. POOLE, (retired 10.12.65), E. DOUGLAS, A. W. HAVERY, B. MENHAMS, E. A. COLLINS, S. SHORT (resigned 26.2.65), M. WATSON, S. M. CHARLTON (nee BROSNAN) (resigned 28.2.65), E. FREEMAN, M. D. JACKSON, E. TORRINGTON, (part-time), P. ORLEDGE (commenced 3.5.65).

*Matron of Day Nursery* — L. DONNELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Supervisor of Domestic Helps* — MRS. S. MAITLAND.

*Assistant Supervisor* — MRS. J. McDONAGH



*Mental Welfare Officers* — L. M. GRAY, (senior), W. H. WINSHIP, J. A. JEFFERSON, MRS. W. EDGAR (commenced 6.9.65).

*Junior Training Centre — Supervisor* — MRS. M. E. D. MOORE.

*Assistant Supervisors* — MRS. M. TAYLOR, MRS. P. COUTT, MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, MRS. P. WILSON, MRS. M. P. CURRAN.

*Adult Training Centre — Manager* — Mr. F. HERDMAN.

*Assistant Supervisors* — MR. C. A. MARR, MR. R. MARR.

*Chief Clerk* — MR. N. CRAIG.

*Senior Clerk* — MR. R. A. SUTTON.

*Clerical Staff* — J. G. DOUGLAS, MISS. P. NEILSON, MRS. M. GIBSON, MRS. M. WATSON, MISS M. ALVEY (resigned 20.11.65), MISS N. SCOTT (retired 1.8.65), R. W. E. BRATTON, S. RENFORTH, T. PICKERING, MRS. B. CHANEY (resigned 26.2.65), MISS G. COOPER, MISS M. CARR, MISS M. M. FORAN, MISS E. RIPPON (resigned 12.9.65), MISS J. LINTIN (commenced 1.3.65 — resigned 10.9.65), MISS M. O'KANE (commenced 31.5.65 — resigned 16.8.65), MISS J. KEITH (commenced 23.8.65 — resigned 30.10.65), MISS J. E. ROWNTREE (commenced 24.8.65), MISS A. HODGSON (commenced 31.8.65), MISS J. HULDIE (commenced 15.9.65).

*Welfare Food Distributors* — MISS E. A. HUNTER, MRS. D. ALDERDICE, MRS. S. JOHNSON.

*Chief Ambulance Officer* — S. J. GRAHAM.

*Deputy Ambulance Officer* — C. SMITH.

*Caretakers — Greenesfield Health Centre* — W. A. ROBB (retired 22.8.65)  
L. SWADDLE (commenced 20.12.65)

*Wrekenton Health Centre* — J. T. DALTON.

## 2. STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act* — G. CHARLTON\*‡

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Senior Housing Inspector* — G. T. NEILSON\*‡§

*Factories and Smoke Inspectors* — J. HIGGINS\*‡, T. J. WESTGARTH\*‡.

*Food and Drugs and Senior Meat Inspector* — S. WALKER\*‡.

*Senior District Inspectors* — W. M. ALDER\*‡, S. HILL\*‡§, B. HALL\*‡§.

*District Inspectors* — P. McCONVILLE\*‡, M. CHRISTIE†.

*Public Analyst* — W. GORDON CAREY.

*Clerical Staff* — M. GRAY, MRS. E. SUTTON, MRS. E. YOUNG (resigned 4.10.65), A. FENWICK.

*Disinfector* — J. FREEMAN

*Rodent Operators* — J. BAINBRIDGE, B. COCKBURN.

*Smoke Investigator/Enumerator* — J. WILSON.

*Student Public Health Inspectors* — J. SPOORS, J. GILES.

\* *Public Health Inspector's Certificate.*

† *Public Health Inspector's Diploma.*

‡ *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.*

§ *Smoke Inspector's Certificate.*

### 3. STAFF SHARED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

*Chest Physicians* — E. L. FEINMANN, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P., K. M. MARTISCHNIG, M.D.  
M.B., B.S.

### 4. HOSPITAL STAFF GIVING SERVICE AT LOCAL AUTHORITY CLINICS

*Ophthalmic Surgeon* — J. S. ARKLE, F.R.C.S.

*Orthopaedic Surgeon* — A. E. BREMNER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

*Remedial Gymnast* — T. MIDGLEY, M.S.R.G.

*Clerical Staff, Chest Clinic* (as at 31st December, 1965) — MISS W. O'KANE, MRS.  
M. CUSACK, MISS J. PAXTON, MISS E. ARMSTRONG, MRS. A. V. PATRICK.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Gateshead*

In his Annual Report for 1964 my predecessor, Dr. James Grant, included in his preface a wide-ranging review of the changes which had taken place in Gateshead during his long period in office as Medical Officer of Health. While this was his farewell address to you I must make it clear that this, the Annual Report for 1965, is a record of the work of the Health Department which took place almost entirely under Dr. Grant's direction, his term of office not coming to an end until December, 1965. The achievements of the year were his.

The vital statistics for the year show that the perinatal mortality rate reached the astonishingly low figure of 25.7, which is below the national rate. This is a remarkable achievement. There was no maternal mortality. Of the acute epidemic diseases which were a scourge in Dr. Grant's earlier years, there is little to report. Tuberculosis, however, is a field in which, despite progress, there is much work to be done. Accidental deaths were a formidable and preventable total.

The birth rate in 1965 showed a slight drop compared with the previous year, but is still above the national figure. The illegitimacy figure, while lagging behind the national rate, still moves slowly upwards. The number of domiciliary confinements again fell a little, reflecting a national trend towards institutional confinements.

Progress in the fulfilment of Gateshead's part in the national Health and Welfare Plan was marked by the opening in 1965 of two more district clinics, those in the Teams and Bensham wards. A start, too, was made on the building of the new Junior Training Centre in a splendid position on the High Fell, overlooking the town.

In the field of environmental health it is pleasant to be able to report continued progress in the slum clearance programme. Indeed, the Health Department is within sight of completing its part in the programme and will need to turn its attention to improvement of that large stock of property with a number of years of life, and which, while it cannot be classified as 'slum', is seriously short of amenities.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to report a great deal of progress in the programme for smoke abatement, though frustrations here tend to be of a technical nature rather than due to lack of will on the part of the Council.

Staffing problems continued to be acute in many fields, particularly in medical staffing and in the midwifery service. Fortunately, a female mental welfare officer was recruited to augment that department.

So much for the achievements of the past. What of the future? There is still much to be done. Improvement of the urban environment must continue. The Council cannot do anything more important for the health of its townfolk, physical and mental, than press ahead with re-housing and provide clean air.

Much more can be done to combat ill-health, both physical and mental, by means of education. A determined and sustained effort is called for on the part of every member of the health department, and we must ask for the support of the Education Department in this field.

Further efforts are required on the part of all the Social Services Departments at rehabilitating our problem families.

Care of the aged is becoming an increasingly important part of our work and will demand an expansion of such services as chiropody and domestic help.

Further efforts are needed at improving the quality of our mental health services.

These problems are formidable. Whereas changing the environment and the provision of services involve only the acquiescence of the citizen, changing his habits and mode of life demand much more. They demand a conscious effort on his part to acquire a knowledge of how he can help both himself, his family and his community and to put that knowledge into effect. Can a man, by taking thought, add a cubit to his stature? I think he can.

I am indebted to the numerous contributors to this Annual Report and have stated this in the body of the Report. I am particularly indebted to Mr. Armstrong, Director of Welfare Services and to Mr. Roycroft, Children's Officer, for permission to include their reports as an addendum, making it a more comprehensive survey of the Social Services. Miss Neilson, my secretary, has been responsible for collecting and collating the material and to her I should like to express my personal thanks. This has not been an easy Report to compile or to edit, unfamiliar as I was with the events of 1965 and learning their background as I went along.

Much has been done. Much remains to do.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED YARROW,  
*Medical Officer of Health*



## PART I

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
IN THE BOROUGH

## A. General Remarks

It is usual to begin the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health with a few comments on the general affairs of the Borough. As a legacy of the Industrial Revolution, and its influence on the social characteristics of the Borough, and the resultant tragedy created by the slump of the nineteen thirties, these remarks tend to concentrate on the past. The fact is, however, that urban renewal, slum clearance and rehousing and the introduction of light industry are beginning to change the northern cities, including Gateshead, out of all recognition.

## B. Employment

The impact of these changes can be seen in the continued improvement in employment figures in Gateshead.

## (a) Ministry of Labour

I am indebted to Mr. A. G. Paterson, Manager, Employment Exchange, Windmill Hills, who has kindly supplied me with the following statistics and comments:—

Table 1

		<i>Unemployed Persons*</i>		<i>Disabled Persons</i>			
		<i>as at</i>		<i>Registered</i>	<i>Unemploy-</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Unemploy-</i>
		31.12.64	31.12.65	<i>as at</i>	<i>ed as at</i>	<i>as at</i>	<i>ed† as at</i>
				31.12.64	31.12.64	31.12.65	31.12.65
Men	..	1,222	1,046	1,546	201	1,569	176
Boys	..	70	39	11	3	11	2
Women	..	156	111	219	19	227	18
Girls	..	9	12	8	1	7	2
<i>Total</i>	..	2,357	2,208	1,784	224	1,814	198

\* Including those temporarily unemployed.

† Including those considered so severely disabled as to be suitable for employment only under sheltered conditions.

“During the year the Disablement Resettlement Officer made regular visits to Dunston Hill Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital to interview patients needing assistance in returning to employment. Close contact was also maintained with other hospitals in the Group, the Local Authority Welfare Officers and local Doctors.

The Resettlement Clinic at Bensham Hospital met eight times during the year and saw 22 patients. The purpose of the clinic, which is under the direction of Dr. J. K. Hingorani is to advise selected disabled persons on employment and social problems”.

(b) *Youth Employment*

Miss J. Charlton, the Youth Employment Officer, in her annual report comments on the notably improved position regarding employment for boys and also in their improving prospects as new firms, likely to employ boys, moved into the area.

As far as girls are concerned it proved difficult to satisfy requests from employers to fill vacancies in light factory work, especially in the clothing industry. Details regarding handicapped school leavers are given in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

(c) *National Assistance*

The following information kindly supplied by Mr. R. G. Davies, Manager of the local area office of the National Assistance Board, also shows a slight but significant fall in the number of persons receiving assistance as a result of unemployment.

**Table 2**

				<i>Number of Weekly Allowances</i>	
				<i>As at</i>	<i>As at</i>
				<i>Dec. 1964</i>	<i>Dec. 1965</i>
Unemployed	..	..	..	655	558
Illness	..	..	..	1,088	981
Pensioners	..	..	..	4,055	3,996
Others	..	..	..	1,104	1,081
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	6,902	6,616

**C. Climatic Conditions**

1965 followed 1964 as a year of disappointing weather. Total sunshine hours measured 1,200.5 as against 1,191.5 in 1964, and an average of 1,377 hours since the meteorological station was established. The total rainfall was 32.36 inches, as against 19.98 inches in 1964 and an annual average of 25.7 inches. May, July, September and November were the wettest months. Snow was recorded on 15 days in the first quarter and 16 in the last two months. Full details are given in Table 3.

**STATISTICS**

**D. Area and Population**

Population (estimated by Registrar General, 1965), (includes added area)	101,560
Area of Borough (in acres) .. .. .	4,559
Population of present Borough (Census 1931) (includes added area) ..	124,545
Population of present Borough (Census 1961) .. .. .	103,261
No. of inhabited houses (Valuation Lists) .. .. .	33,009
Density of population per acre .. .. .	22.27
No. of persons per inhabited house .. .. .	3.0
Rateable value at 1st April, 1965 .. .. .	£3,230,546
Estimated product of penny rate 1965-66 .. .. .	£13,000
Rate in the £ levied in 1965-66 .. .. .	12/6d.

Table 3

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1965

	Temperature (Deg. Fahr.) in shade				Rainfall		Sunshine		Humidity %	Ground frosts	Days of snow
	Highest Max.	Mean Max.	Lowest Min.	Mean Min.	Total in inches	Dry days	Total hours	Max. hours			
January	51	38.0	22	32.6	2.51	14	58.3	6.3	90.7	19	7
February	49	41.7	27	34.4	1.25	14	35.0	6.7	87	6	1
March	70	45.3	14	33	2.13	14	96.2	11.9	86.5	11	7
April	64	51.9	31	38.2	2.23	12	159	11.7	72.8	4	—
May	75	58.2	35	45	3.37	13	140.7	12.1	74.6	1	—
June	70	60.2	43	49.3	.97	20	180.2	15.1	72.5	—	—
July	N.A.	N.A.	43	48.6	3.2	13	90.7	8.1	78.8	—	—
August	N.A.	N.A.	32	48.96	1.85	19	161.4	9.5	79.2	—	—
September	N.A.	N.A.	41	49.0	4.83	10	69.7	9.0	83.0	1	—
October	N.A.	N.A.	38	45.0	1.86	24	87.5	8.4	87.0	—	—
November	N.A.	N.A.	26	34.5	5.42	16	59.9	7.3	N.A.	6	10
December	N.A.	N.A.	25	34.0	2.74	18	61.9	5.9	N.A.	7	6
	75 on 14th May		22 on 30th Jan	41.05	32.36	187	1200.5	15.1 on 19th June	81.2	55	31

Wind Directions:— N. 19, N.N.E. 8, N.E. 50, E.N.E. 3, E. 11, E.S.E. 3, S.E. 27, S.S.E. 10, S. 13, S.S.W. 11, S.W. 42, W.S.W. 6, W. 32, W.N.W. 7, N.W. 82, N.N.W. 16.



## E. Vital Statistics

			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Live Births</i>					
Legitimate	..	..	916	875	1,791
Illegitimate	..	..	54	66	120
			970	941	1,911
<i>Still Births</i>					
Legitimate	..	..	16	13	29
Illegitimate	..	..	2	—	2
			18	13	31
<i>Total live and still births</i>	..		988	954	1,942
<i>Deaths</i> .. .. .	..	..	689	614	1,303
<i>Excess of births over deaths</i>			281	327	608
<i>Infant Deaths</i>					
(Deaths in first year of life)					
Legitimate	..	..	19	11	30
Illegitimate	..	..	1	3	4
			20	14	34
<i>Neonatal Deaths</i>					
(Deaths in first month of life)					
Legitimate	..	..	13	9	22
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2
			14	10	24
<i>Early Neonatal Mortality</i>					
(Deaths of infants under 1 week)					
Legitimate	..	..	12	6	18
Illegitimate	..	..	—	1	1
			12	7	19
<i>Perinatal Mortality</i>					
(Stillbirths plus deaths of infants under 1 week)					
Legitimate	..	..	28	19	47
Illegitimate	..	..	2	1	3
			30	20	50
<i>Maternal Mortality</i>					
(including abortion) ..	..			N I L	

Table 4  
Rates for Gateshead County Borough as compared with England and Wales

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Illegit. Birth Rate</i>	<i>Still-birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mort. Rate</i>	<i>Neo-natal Mort. Rate</i>	<i>Peri-natal Mort. Rate</i>
England & Wales ..	17.1	7.7%	15.7	11.5	19.0	13.0	26.9
Gateshead C.B. ..	18.8	6.2%	15.9	12.8	17.7	12.5	25.7



# AVERAGE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

per 1,000  
births

1901-1910  
149

1911-1920  
127

1921-1930  
96

1931-1940  
81

1941-1950  
59

1951-1960  
31

## County Borough of Gateshead INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1,000 live births 1900 - 1965

GATESHEAD —————  
ENGLAND & WALES - - - - -

1900

1910

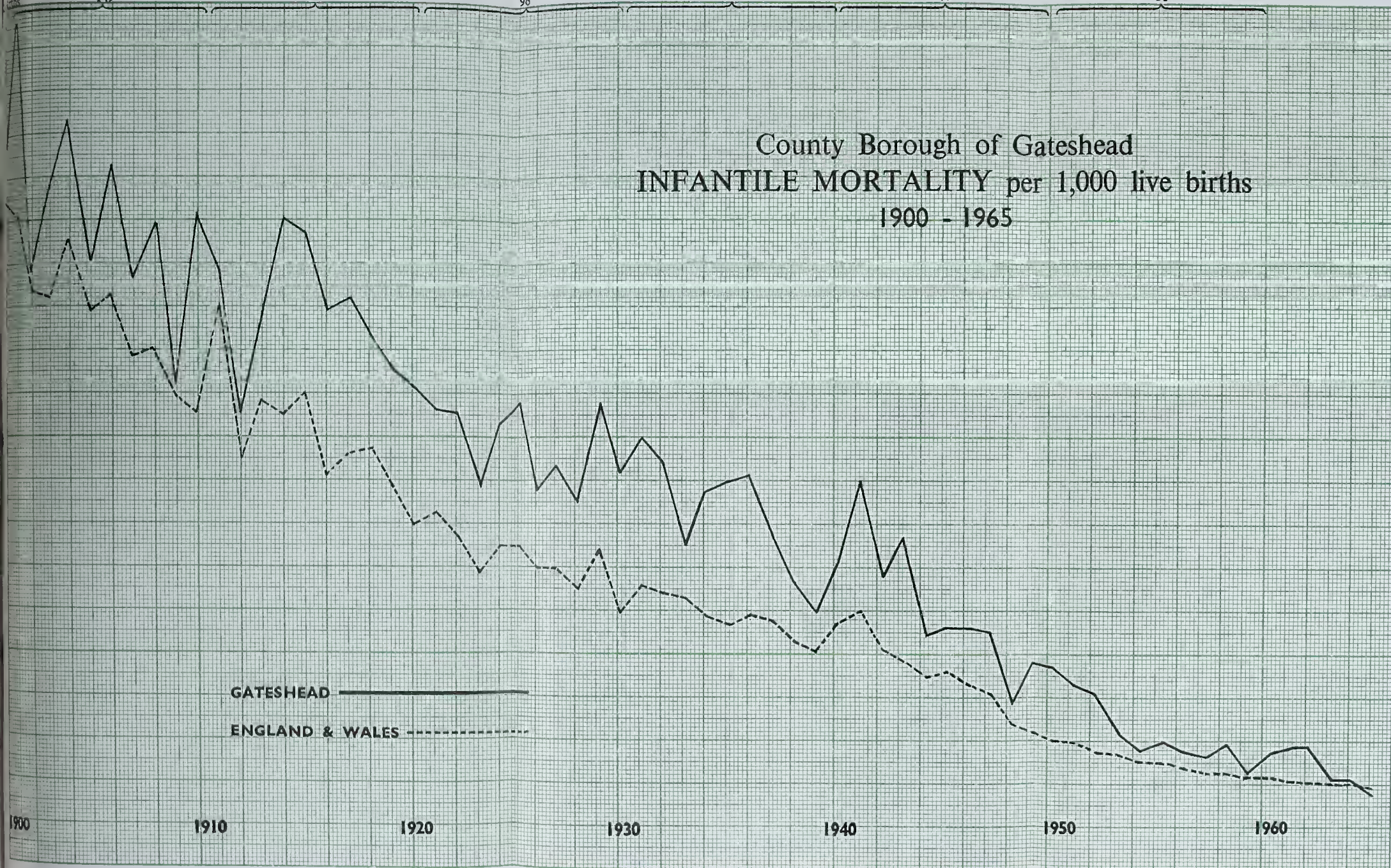
1920

1930

1940

1950

1960







## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

### *Births*

The total number of live births in 1965 was 1,911, compared with 1,964 for 1964. This represented a birth rate of 18.8. per 1,000 population, showing a slight fall compared with the previous year though continuing slightly above the national rate (18.1).

Illegitimacy continued to show an increase from 58 per 1,000 live births in 1964 to 62 per 1,000 in 1965, an unhappy figure, though fortunately still some way behind the national statistics (77).

### *Infant Mortality Rate*

While the perinatal mortality rate is the most useful indicator of experience at or about the time of birth (and is a measure of the efficiency of the obstetric services), the infant mortality rate is used to measure experience in the first year of life and is the indicator of maternal and community care. It does, however, include deaths in the first week of life, and bearing in mind that numbers are very small only cautious conclusions can be reached from the study of this rate. In 1965 it was 17.7 per 1,000 live births for Gateshead compared with 21.3 for Gateshead (1964), and 19.0 for England and Wales as a whole. (Graph A.).

Table 5, which follows, shows the cause of death at various ages under one year of age and demonstrates that after one month the commonest cause of death is acute respiratory disease.

**Table 5**  
**Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under one Year of Age**

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Under 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 weeks</i>	<i>2-3 weeks</i>	<i>3-4 weeks</i>	<i>Total deaths under 4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total deaths under 1 yr. M F T</i>
All causes										
Certified	18	2	2	1	23	5	3	1	1	19 14 33
Uncertified	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 — 1
Pneumonia ..	2	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1 4 5
Broncho- pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3 2 5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1— 1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1— 1
Congenital malformations	3	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	3 2 5
Prematurity ..	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	6 4 10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..										
Haemolytic disease ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1— 1
Birth injury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1— 1
Pyelonephritis ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	— 1 1
Hyaline Mem- brane disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1— 1
Atelectasis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1— 1
Hydrocephalus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1— 1
Asphyxia (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	— 1 1
	19	2	2	1	24	5	3	1	1	20 14 34

### *Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life)*

It is gratifying to be able to report that in 1965 perinatal mortality reached the record low figure for Gateshead of 25.7 per 1,000 total births. It is to be hoped that my predecessor and his deputies will take some comfort for their hard work from these data, and that the staff concerned, midwifery (both hospital and domiciliary), and health visitors will continue their efforts to maintain and improve on this record low figure.

### *Deaths*

These rose in 1965 from 1,127 to 1,303, representing a rise in the rate from 11 per 1,000 of population to 12.8, which was rather above the national rate of 11.5.

The usual summary of causes of death is given in Table (9). From this it will be observed that diseases of the heart and blood vessels account for just under half the deaths (49%). The next highest mortality group was cancer, accounting for 20%. Respiratory diseases (excluding lung cancer) accounted for 12% of deaths.

Cancer of the lung showed a further rise in 1965 to 82 deaths, the highest figure ever reached in Gateshead (see Graph B). Of the 82 deaths 49 occurred in persons under the age of retirement. Further efforts must be made firstly to persuade young people not to take up smoking and secondly at controlling atmospheric pollution.

Cancer of the cervix uteri unhappily showed a rise over the previous year from 7 deaths to 14. Reference to preventive measures will be found on page 31.

### *Maternal Mortality*

It is pleasing to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1965.

### *Accidents (see Table 6)*

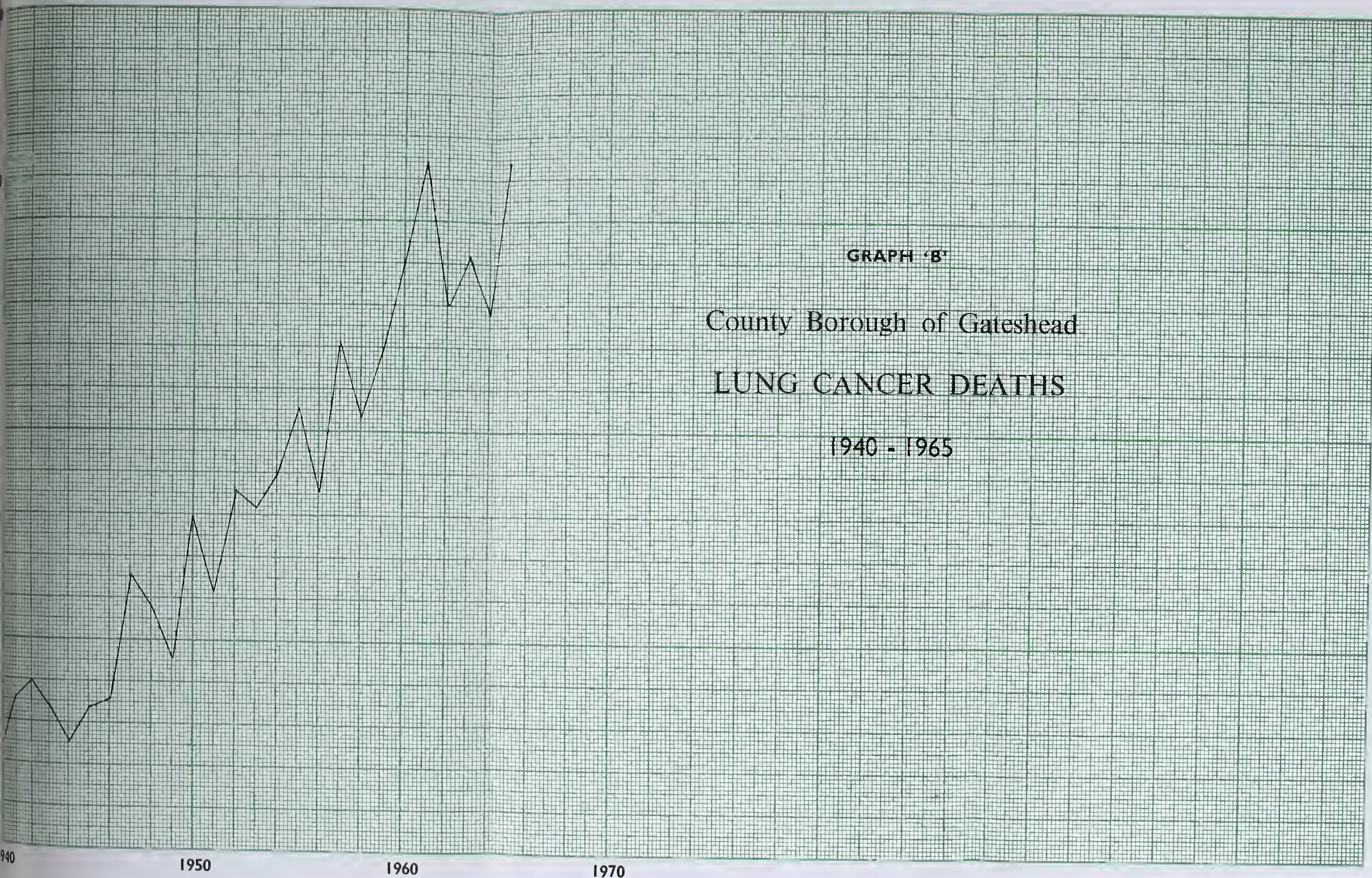
*Roads.* Police returns of deaths on the roads showed about the same figure as the previous year, namely 13 deaths as compared with 14. An analysis by age and sex shows the same sort of picture as national statistics, three of the deaths being in young men and five of the deaths in persons over 70. Nine of those killed were pedestrians and the remaining four motorists or passengers.

*Other.* Accidents in the home, at work or outside the home exacted the toll of 38 deaths compared with only 19 in 1964.

Of 25 fatal accidents in the home no less than six occurred in children of five or under and thirteen in the over seventies, mainly from falls. Of fatal accidents at work (6) all involved males. No less than five persons died in drowning accidents.

The whole sorry tale demands sustained and determined action in the field of health education.





GRAPH 'B'

County Borough of Gateshead

LUNG CANCER DEATHS

1940 - 1965







**Table 6**  
**Fatal Accidents, 1965**

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Vehicle Accidents ..	..	..	6	7	13
Ages .. ..	..	..	11	40	
			19	52	
			23	58	
			24	61	
			73	71	
			76	74	
				77	
In the Home:	..	..	8	17	25
Falls .. ..	..	..	2	10	
Burns .. ..	..	..	1	2	
Poisoning ..	..	..	3(1)	2	
Asphyxia (Fire fumes)			2(2)	3(3)	
At Work:					
Falls .. ..	..	..	4	—	4
Crush injuries	..	..	2	—	2
Outside Home:					
Falls .. ..	..	..	1	1	2
Drowning ..	..	..	3(1)	2	5(1)
Totals .. ..	..	..	24	27	51

(Figures in brackets denote children of 5 or under)

# F. Statistical Rates for the last ten years

Table 7

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population	101,560	101,760	102,560	103,120	103,290	108,560	109,100	109,900	110,900	111,900	113,200
Births:											
uncorrected											
number	2,620	2,597	2,547	2,522	2,512	2,403	2,506	2,480	2,476	2,354	2,244
net number	1,911	1,964	2,005	2,018	1,984	1,973	2,011	1,984	2,064	1,951	1,916
Birth rate per 1,000 pop'n	18.88	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.2	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.6	17.4	16.9
Deaths:											
registered	1,343	1,127	1,311	1,264	1,393	1,322	1,199	1,371	1,381	1,395	1,497
crude rate	13.22	11.0	12.7	12.2	13.4	12.1	10.9	12.4	12.4	12.4	13.2
transfers out	271	259	297	296	282	231	210	263	229	245	254
transfers in	231	259	256	245	206	215	241	196	125	130	105
Net number	1,303	1,127	1,270	1,213	1,317	1,306	1,230	1,294	1,277	1,280	1,348
Death rate per 1,000 pop'n	12.82	11.0	12.3	11.7	12.7	12.0	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.9
Infantile mortality:											
deaths	34	42	44	59	58	57	47	60	57	56	59
rate per 1,000 live births	17.79	21.3	21.9	29.2	29.2	28.8	23.3	30.2	27.6	28.7	30.7
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	—	—	.49	—	.49	.99	.48	.48	.47	.99	2.01
Tuberculosis death rate	.098	.058	.136	.145	.067	.055	.19	.20	.18	.17	.22
Zymotic death rate	.019	.029	.009	.029	.04	.13	.17	.1	.27	.017	.026
Cancer death rate	2.62	2.32	2.52	2.24	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.93	1.79	2.25

# G. Comparable Statistics for Gateshead and Neighbouring Local Health Authorities, 1965

Table 8

	<i>Gates- head</i>	<i>New- castle upon Tyne</i>	<i>South Shields</i>	<i>Sunder- land</i>	<i>Tyne- mouth</i>	<i>North- umber- land</i>	<i>Durham</i>
Registrar General's estimated population	101,560	257,460	108,450	188,340	72,280	498,430	974,860
Comparability factor:							
(a) Births	0.97	1.00	0.98	0.94	0.98	1.01	0.98
(b) Deaths	1.14	1.08	1.17	1.22	1.09	1.02	1.18
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	18.88	17.31	17.73	18.59	19.71	16.13	18.1
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	18.24	17.31	17.37	17.47	19.32	16.29	17.7
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	12.82	13.17	12.10	11.10	12.18	12.38	11.4
Death rate as adjusted by factor	14.62	14.22	14.15	13.54	13.28	12.62	13.5
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	6.2	9.5	7.5	6.1	6.4	4.5	4.9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.79	25.13	21.29	27.70	20.00	16.05	20.57
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.55	17.95	14.02	19.99	13.58	12.07	14.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	25.74	29.41	29.11	36.89	29.47	27.60	30.7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	15.96	14.81	16.35	21.24	18.24	16.88	18.9
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	—	0.44	0.50	—	—	0.24	0.22
Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 population							
Primary notification:							
(a) Respiratory	0.68	0.55	0.51	0.43	0.29	0.36	0.26
(b) Non-respiratory	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05
Deaths:							
(a) Respiratory	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.07
(b) Non-respiratory	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Death rates per 1,000 population from:							
Cancer—							
All forms (including leukaemia and aleukaemia)	2.68	2.68	2.56	2.25	1.64	2.22	2.03
Lungs and Bronchus only	0.80	0.82	0.79	0.62	0.72	0.50	0.48
Meningococcal infections	—	0.00	0.02	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Influenza	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03
Measles	—	0.00	—	—	—	0.04	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under two years)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—	0.00	0.01
Diarrhoea (under two years) per 1,000 live births	0.52	1.35	1.04	0.57	—	0.25	0.74



## PART II

SERVICES UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL  
HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

## SECTION 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The total number of live births fell from 1,964 in 1964 to 1,911 in 1965, giving a birth rate of 18.8 per 1,000, slightly above the national average. Of the live births, 710 were born at home and 1,201 delivered in hospital or nursing home. The perinatal mortality rate at 25.7 per 1,000 total births was the lowest recorded in Gateshead.

**(a) Ante-natal Clinics**

Over the years a change has taken place in the character of local authority antenatal clinics. In the main antenatal care is now undertaken mainly at hospitals or, in the case of those to be confined at home, at the family doctor's surgery or in the patient's own home. A weekly booking session was held at the Greenesfield Health Centre and another at the District Nursing Association Home. A very few patients attended at these for antenatal and/or post-natal care but most mothers came for booking only or to have blood taken for routine antenatal tests on behalf of family doctors.

In all, 2,393 samples of blood were taken, either at the municipal clinic or the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and there were 2 doubtful positive Wassermann cases.

All mothers were invited to have their chests x-rayed as a routine on their first visit to the antenatal clinic.

**(b) Relaxation Classes**

These were held regularly at Greenesfield Clinic by Mrs. Pickard (Physiotherapist), in conjunction with the midwives. It is felt that this service should be broadened to include a good deal more of health education, care during pregnancy, mothercraft, etc. In time, such sessions should be available at all Health Services Clinics.

**(c) Child Welfare Clinics***(i) Premises*

It is pleasant to be able to record the opening of two purpose-built health service clinics during 1965. The Bensham Clinic was taken into use in October, and the Teams Clinic in December, just before Dr. Grant's retirement. These clinics have already proved their usefulness, attendances being particularly high at the Bensham Clinic.

Included in the Council's 10-year Health Programme are further purpose-built clinics to serve Low Fell and the rebuilt Sunderland Road Area.

*(ii) Sessions*

Table 10 shows details of attendances at child welfare sessions at the various clinics during 1965. The figures reveal the continuing popularity of these clinics among young mothers. Increasingly, efforts are

being made to change the emphasis in child welfare clinics from being mere baby-weighing sessions concerned mainly with nutrition and the prevention of gastro-enteritis and the communicable diseases. Today the health visitor and the clinic doctor are becoming as much concerned with developmental diagnosis and the mental health of the child, though earlier problems are by no means forgotten.

The figures reveal the changes taking place in the face of Gateshead itself. In the less densely populated areas of the town attendances tend to be small and this is also true of the older estates. It is in the newly developing estates and the densely populated central zone that attendances are highest.

Table 10

<i>Centres</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>	<i>Average No. of consultations per session</i>	<i>Infant examinations by medical officer</i>	<i>Average attendance at Doctor's session</i>
Greenesfield .. ..	3,576	35.76	1,715	17.32
Bensham .. ..	3,592	69.08	1,104	21.23
Moore Street .. ..	2,163	45.06	798	16.62
Low Fell .. ..	3,541	68.09	1,329	25.5
Victoria Road .. ..	2,658	53.16	1,064	21.28
Wrekenton .. ..	2,964	61.75	1,137	23.68
Lobley Hill .. ..	2,162	41.57	713	13.71
Carr Hill .. ..	3,230	32.62	1,566	15.98
Old Fold .. ..	1,052	20.6	374	7.3
D.N.A. ... ..	5,972	58.13	2,043	22.27
	30,810	48.582	11,843	18.489

### (iii) *Distribution of Welfare Foods*

Welfare Foods, *i.e.* National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five continued to be distributed daily at Greenesfield Clinic and during welfare sessions at the other clinics. The following table shows details of amounts sold:—

Table 11

	1964	1965
National Dried Milk (tins) ..	46,743	47,502
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	1,545	1,424
Vitamin D (packets) ..	1,107	985
Orange juice (bottles) ..	17,959	20,538

It will be seen that National Dried Milk continues to be popular, that the sales of orange juice (containing Vitamin C.), continue to rise, but that the fall in the popularity of Vitamin D continues.

3,877 tins of National Dried Milk were issued free in necessitous cases as compared with 4,693 in the previous year.

Very considerable quantities of proprietary foods were also sold at reduced prices. Receipts amounted to no less than £7,017 as against £6,835 in 1964.



**(d) Day Nursery, Holy Trinity**

The Day Nursery has places for 120 children and the average weekly attendance figure during 1965 was 66.2. The Nursery is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on five days a week and caters primarily for social need cases. Roughly half the children attending fall into this category and the remaining places are taken up by the children in families where both parents choose or need to go out to work. There is a minimum charge of 10/- weekly but those who can afford pay more up to a maximum of £2 10s. 0d. weekly, still a long way below the economic cost.

The day nursery is becoming increasingly aged and more difficult to run, but writing in 1966 plans are well advanced for its replacement in the fairly near future.

**(e) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948**

There were no further applications for registration during 1965. The three registered premises in the town continued to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

**(f) Nursery Schools**

Prior Street and Brighton Avenue Nursery Classes continued to care for about 60 children between the ages of 3-5 years.

Bensham Nursery School continued to care for 40 children.

Priority of admission was given to children whose mothers were suffering from ill-health. A health visitor makes weekly visits to treat minor ailments and one of the school medical officers makes regular visits to examine the children medically.

**(g) Care of Illegitimate Children**

There were 120 illegitimate live births in the Borough in 1965, 54 males and 66 females. 101 of these were known to the health visitors and the following table summarises the particulars in regard to these:—

Table 12

Total No. of child- ren	Living with mother or near relative	Child adopt- ed	Left the district or not traced	Board- ed out	In resi- dential nurs- ery	Died	Children living with mother or near relative	
							Children well cared for in good home	Home conditions poor but child thriving
101	79	8	8	2	—	4	56	23

**(h) Congenital Malformations**

Since 1964 arrangements have been made on a national basis for the notification by obstetricians and midwives of infants with congenital deformities obvious at birth. During 1965, there were 24 cases notified in Gateshead as compared with 44 in 1964. The infants notified fell into the following categories:—



Table 13

(Deaths are shown in brackets)

Defects of Central Nervous System	(a)	Anencephaly	..	2 (2)
	(b)	Hydrocephalus	..	1 (1)
	(c)	Meningocele	..	2
	(d)	Spina bifida	..	7 (1)
Defects of Alimentary System	(a)	Hare lip and Cleft Palate	..	3 (1)
	(b)	Other	.. ..	1
Defects of Respiratory System			.. ..	2 (2)
Defects of Urinary System			.. ..	3
Defect of limb (talipes)			.. ..	2
Mongol infant			.. ..	1
				<hr/> 24 (7) <hr/>

The figures are too small for accurate comparison with previous years and depend on the accuracy of notification. There would appear to be no doubt, however, that such a condition as anencephaly would certainly be notified and it is curious that this condition caused 15 still-births in 1964 and only 2 in 1965.

### (i) Orthopaedic Treatment

REPORT BY MR. A. E. BREMNER, F.R.C.S.

21 clinics were held at Greenesfield Health Centre during 1965. The following tables summarise the work relating to pre-school children:—

Table 14

New cases	..	..	..	27
Old cases	..	..	..	14
Total visits	..	..	..	44

Table 15

<i>Defect</i>				<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Foot defects	..	..		11	3	15
Knock knees	..	..		5	—	11
Spine defect	..	..		—	5	5
Bow leg	..	..	..	—	3	3
Scoliosis	..	..	..	1	—	2
Hip deformity	..	..		—	1	1
N.A.D.	..	..	..	10	2	12
<i>Totals</i>	..	..		27	14	49

Shoe wedges ordered .. .. . 7

### (j) Priority Dental Services

I am indebted to Miss T. Rossi, Chief Dental Officer for the following report on the work of the dental services provided for expectant mothers and young children:—

## TREATMENT OF NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

All forms of dental treatment were carried out at the Greenesfield, Carr Hill and Wrekenton Health Centres. During the year, four members of the staff resigned. Mr. R. Robson and Mrs. I. F. Rayson, Dental Officers, resigned on May 29th and July 31st respectively, and Mr. J. Whitehouse, the Principal Dental Officer, retired on August 11th (his place being filled by the undersigned), and Mrs. H. Tyrrell, a Dental Surgery Assistant, resigned on August 31st.

Two vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mrs. M. Lloyd-Baker and Mrs. H. P. Wright, Dental Officers, who began duty on August 16th and September 16th respectively. One vacancy for a full-time dental officer and a vacancy for a dental surgery assistant still remained to be filled.

### *(i) Dental Inspection or Examination*

The inspection of expectant and nursing mothers was carried out as usual in co-operation with the Hospital Ante-natal Clinic on three mornings each week between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 a.m.

Of the number of expectant and nursing mothers examined, 40.7% were found to require treatment, an increase of 22.6% compared with that of 1964. Of this number 14% were treated at the Clinics. It is distressing that more do not avail themselves of the excellent services provided by the Clinics, but this may be due to the fact that free treatment is available from private dental practitioners.

As all schools and Nursery Schools are routinely inspected in strict rotation, it was possible to visit only two of the four nurseries in the Authority's care. This was due to the shortage of staff brought about by the resignation of a full-time dental officer in July, who was not replaced by the end of the year. Consequently, the majority of inspections of other children of pre-school age—especially in the latter half of the year—was carried out when dental troubles brought them to the clinics.

During 1965, 126 children were examined, 89 of whom were made dentally fit. This was a slight decrease on the number examined in 1964, when, of the 137 children examined, 110 completed their treatment.

With the kind co-operation of the Health Visitors, who visit regularly the homes of pre-school children, they could inform the parents of these dental services provided for very young children as well as for those of school age. Unfortunately, too many parents do not attach very much importance to the milk-teeth. Consequently, the children come into contact with us for the first time when experiencing dental pain. This contributes largely to their fear of dentists. If it were possible to inculcate into the parents the importance of regular early visits to the dentist, even if no dental treatment were required, the child's confidence could be gained and then much more conservative treatment could be carried out instead of the multiple extractions so distressingly found necessary. This then would help to avoid the orthodontic problems in later years caused in the majority of cases by the too early loss of deciduous teeth.

*(ii) Dental Treatment*

Excellent facilities exist for a comprehensive dental treatment to be given. The figures in the table below show the various types of work carried out for the priority classes.

*(iii) Arrangement for the Provision of Dentures*

As in previous years, all denture and orthodontic work is carried out in the Health Centre's Laboratory at Greenesfield House. This is staffed by one Senior Dental Technician-in-charge and one other senior dental technician.

*(iv) Facilities for X-ray Examination*

Facilities for this exist at both the Greenesfield Health Centre and at Carr Hill Clinic. Naturally, X-rays are taken only when considered necessary.

Tables recording treatment to Priority Dental Services are appended.

Table 16

**Dental Treatment — Number of Cases**

	<i>No. of persons examined during year</i>	<i>No. of persons who commenced treatment during year</i>	<i>No. of courses of treatment completed during year</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers ..	1,594	83	37
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service .. ..	126	93	89

Table 17

**Dental Treatment Provided**

	<i>Scal- ings and gum treat- ment</i>	<i>Fill- ings</i>	<i>Silver nitrate treat- ment</i>	<i>Crowns &amp; in- lays</i>	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>Gen- eral anaes- thetics</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>		<i>Radio- graphs</i>
							<i>Full upper or lower</i>	<i>Partial upper or lower</i>	
Expectant and nursing mothers	64	63	—	—	150	29	43	2	32
Children aged under 5 years	—	12	—	—	242	92	—	—	—

T. ROSSI,

*Chief Dental Officer*



## SECTION 23. MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The number of births notified in the County Borough during 1965 was as follows:—

	<i>Live</i>	<i>Still</i>
Domiciliary .. ..	710	8
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	654	13
Bensham Hospital .. ..	398	9
Princess Mary Hospital ..	44	1
Others .. ..	105	—

The proportion of domiciliary confinements was 36.9% as compared with 40.7% in 1964. In addition, however, there were 576 early discharge cases to be nursed, of which 112 were discharged within 48 hours of delivery.

I am indebted to Mrs. Dobson, Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, for the following comments:—

### (a) Intention to Practise

During 1965, 63 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough. They were distributed as follows;—

Municipal midwives .. ..	15
District Nurses' Home .. ..	11
Private .. ..	—
Queen Elizabeth Hospital (including 1 antenatal sister) ..	26
Bensham Hospital .. ..	11

### (b) Staff and Services

As far as the domiciliary service is concerned, two midwives left owing to pregnancy and one midwife, Nurse Poole, retired after 30 years' service. Three pupils were attached to the service for training, of whom one returned as a midwife on qualification, and in addition one other midwife was recruited. The staff situation continued to be very difficult.

Reference to page 12 will show that we are now getting the patients to have their blood taken as a routine measure; family doctors find this most helpful.

Mrs. Pickard, Physiotherapist, in co-operation with the midwives, is teaching relaxation by the psycho-prophylactic method. During 1965 some 204 mothers attended. An extension of relaxation and mothercraft classes would be desirable.

One other item worthy of comment is the provision of oxygen resuscitation apparatus for treatment of asphyxia neonatorum. These were used on 16 occasions and 13 of the babies survived.

### (c) Emergency Cases

In 3 cases where a doctor had not been previously engaged medical aid was called by the midwife for the baby, an increase of one case over the previous year.



The 'Flying Squad', or emergency obstetric team was called out on one occasion. Three premature infants were removed to hospital in the incubator, of which two died.

#### (d) Statistics

Table 18 summarizes the work of the domiciliary midwives.

Table 18

<i>Midwife</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>		<i>No. of morning visits</i>	<i>No. of evening visits</i>	<i>Ante &amp; Post-natal visits</i>
	<i>Attended as Midwife</i>	<i>Attended as Mat. Nurse</i>			
1 .. ..	1	1	21	2	29
2 .. ..	37*	6	547	148	485
3 .. ..	22	17	474	105	400
4 .. ..	2	—	44	5	2
5 .. ..	9	4	126	46	117
6 .. ..	31	8	374	116	426
7 .. ..	25	13	463	111	362
8 .. ..	36	2	393	108	457
9 .. ..	12	2	138	24	82
10 .. ..	24†	3	343	93	149
11 .. ..	25*	9	403	101	272
12 .. ..	31	7	354	123	343
13 .. ..	28	4	468	126	544
14 .. ..	3	—	36	8	9
15 .. ..	—	—	11	—	—
16 .. ..	31†	8	527	173	494
D.N.A. .. ..	258*†	59	4,217	1,000	4,727

\* 3 sets of twins

† 10 unbooked emergencies

#### (e) Care of Premature Infants

During the year, 164 premature infants were born to Gateshead mothers. 149 were born alive. The particulars of these were as follows:—

<i>Place of birth</i>	<i>No. of live births</i>	<i>Deaths under 24 hours</i>	<i>Deaths under 28 days</i>	<i>Alive</i>
At home.. ..	32	2	4	26
Queen Elizabeth Hospital ..	71	5	3	63
Bensham General Hospital ..	34	2	1	31
Other Hospitals .. ..	12	—	—	12
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	149	9	8	132

Of the 36 premature infants who were born at home, 32 were born alive, and 4 were stillborn. The following are the particulars of those who were born alive:—

Table 19

<i>Weight at birth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Died under 24 hours</i>	<i>Died under 28 days</i>	<i>Alive</i>	<i>Transferred to hospital</i>	
					<i>Died</i>	<i>Alive</i>
Less than 2 lbs. 3 ozs. ..	1	1	—	—	1	—
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ..	5	1	—	4	1	1
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ..	7	—	3	4	2	1
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ..	19	—	1	18	1	2
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	32	2	4	26	5	4

During 1965, all premature infants were either cared for in hospital or by the midwives who delivered them. 753 visits were made in connection with premature babies born and nursed on the district.

The supervision of infants discharged from hospital before the 10th day has continued and the number of visits made has risen to 2,706, from 201 made in 1963. Close collaboration exists between the hospital and domiciliary services. We have continued to employ the services of a retired midwife to help in this work.

(f) **Maternity Outfits**

Complete outfits were distributed to 718 mothers during 1965. 120 smaller packs were issued to mothers after early discharge from hospital.

**SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING**

Two purpose built clinics were opened in the latter part of 1965, one at Bensham and one at Teams. The only areas of the town not now covered by specially built clinics are the Low Fell area, where a great deal of new housing is in progress, and the Sunderland Road area.

Because of the increase in the numbers of health visitors during the year, there was an increase of approximately 10 per cent. in the number of visits paid to children under 5 years old. Visits to old people were almost trebled.

The number of families classified as Problem Families continues to increase, consequently a greater proportion of the health visitors' time is spent on these families.

We began the year with 5 health visitors short. During the year 4 student health visitors passed their examination and started as health visitors in July. Two health visitors resigned and one full-time and 2 part-time health visitors were appointed, leaving the net establishment of health visitors one short.

One student was appointed, and it is hoped that she will complete the staff next year.

Relations between the consultants in Gateshead and the health visiting service continue to be of the closest. Dr. Jackson, Paediatrician to the Gateshead group of hospitals, makes the fullest possible use of the service particularly in connection with the care of premature infants, social problems, home accidents, etc. The regular monthly meetings with the chest physicians to discuss cases of tuberculosis and problems connected therewith continued throughout the year.

The Superintendent Health Visitor continues to visit the Geriatric Department regularly in order to facilitate liaison between the hospital and domiciliary services insofar as care of the aged is concerned.

No further progress has been made with regard to staff attachment to general practice, though this is an issue which cannot be long delayed.

The work of the health visitors is summarized in the following table:

**Table 20**

**Health Visiting of Young Children**

<i>Cases visited by health visitors</i>	<i>First visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
Children born in 1965 .. ..	1,904	9,312
Children born in 1964 .. ..	1,558	4,564
Children born in 1961-1963.. ..	6,313	7,705
	9,775	21,581

**Health Visiting of Other Cases**

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Persons aged 65 or over .. ..	584	1,044
Number visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	33	72
Number of mentally subnormal persons .. ..	85	181
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) .. ..	25	25
Persons discharged from hospital visited at the request of a general practitioner or hospital .. ..	48	91
Number of tuberculous households visited .. ..	243	556
Number of households visited on account of infectious diseases ..	933	1,271
Number of antenatal cases .. ..	545	828
Ineffective visits amounted to ..	—	5,535
Total number of visits by health visitors during the year .. ..		40,959
Babies breast fed at 3 months .. ..		11%



## SECTION 25. HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing of sick people in Gateshead is almost entirely performed by the Gateshead District Nursing Association which is closely associated with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. With this body the Council collaborates in providing a training school. The Wrekenton area is, however, provided with a district nursing service by the Council directly. As forecast by Dr. Grant in last year's report the work at Wrekenton expanded during 1965 so as to require the services of two full-time nurses who are housed in the houses provided by the Council adjacent to the Wrekenton Health Centre. The Wrekenton nurses act in close collaboration with the Gateshead District Nursing Association.

Again as mentioned by Dr. Grant in his previous report, it was necessary to have continued recourse to part-time staff in order to keep establishment up to strength.

I am indebted to Miss Greene, Superintendent of the Gateshead District Nursing Association for the following tabulation of the work done by the nursing staff in 1965:—

Table 21

	<i>Acute illness</i>		<i>Maternity</i>		<i>Chronic illness</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Cases nursed</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Cases nursed</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Cases nursed</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Cases nursed</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Number on books at 1st January, 1965	12		10		385		407	
<i>Number nursed in:</i>								
January ..	35	465	52	931	453	4,928	540	6,324
February ..	35	342	41	816	441	4,481	517	5,639
March ..	44	460	39	875	463	5,119	546	6,454
April ..	41	446	47	963	479	4,963	567	6,372
May ..	39	445	40	805	465	5,078	544	6,328
June ..	47	532	42	826	446	4,640	535	5,998
July ..	44	447	45	847	431	4,655	520	5,949
August ..	42	426	50	730	440	4,634	532	5,790
September ..	39	320	43	752	440	4,380	522	5,452
October ..	38	351	35	739	446	4,745	519	5,835
November ..	38	393	46	752	446	4,632	530	5,777
December ..	34	264	43	788	466	4,831	543	5,883
Number on books at 31st Dec., 1965 ..	9		7		387		403	
Total cases nursed and visits paid during year	311	4,891	409	9,824	1,200	57,086	1,920	71,801

**(a) Wrekenton and Beacon Lough Areas**

In May, a second district nurse was employed to cover the Wrekenton and Beacon Lough Areas, and the following table summarizes their work:

**Table 22**

	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>
Medical .. ..	83	3,588
Surgical .. ..	35	1,524
Tuberculosis ..	2	80
Casual .. ..	145	145
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	265	5,337
Over 65 years at first visit .. ..	52	2,090
Patients who had more than 24 visits during year .. ..	45	4,261

**(b) Laundry Service**

Through the Gateshead District Nursing Association and the Gateshead Hospital Management Committee, facilities have been arranged for the laundering of soiled linen of incontinent patients. The linen is collected and returned by the district nurses and washed at the hospital. During the year 52 persons made use of this service as compared with 35 in 1964. At the same time some use has been made of incontinence pads and the difficulties anticipated of disposal have proved more apparent than real.

**(c) Marie Curie Foundation**

The Local Authority collaborates in the local arrangements sponsored by the above Foundation, which is especially devoted to the care and comfort of persons dying of malignant disease, including the reception of the worst cases into the Foundation's Nursing Homes, the nearest of which is the "Conrad House", Newcastle.

In 1965 an expenditure of £464 was incurred in providing nursing services and of £25 in providing beds and clothing for necessitous patients. Altogether nursing services were provided for 18 patients and help in kind given to 4. Some 11 patients received night nursing service during terminal illness.

**(d) Nursing Homes**

Craigielea Nursing Home continues under the guidance of Miss Twitchett, the Matron, to provide accommodation for 15 patients suffering from chronic illness and for the emergency reception of one maternity case.

**SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**

There were no changes in the immunisation schedules followed in Gateshead during 1965. A great deal of energetic health-education is carried out by health visitors, though the statistics will show that there

is still an appreciable number of persons not taking advantage of protection for their children. Greater efforts will need to be made to bring our statistics up to the level of national statistics, themselves only marginally 'safe'.

### (a) Smallpox Vaccination

Vaccination against smallpox in infancy continues to be the least enthusiastically supported of all prophylactic procedures. The most recent Ministry policy of advising vaccination in the second year of life may have contributed to this, albeit the policy is undoubtedly correct. The following table gives statistics for 1965:—

Table 23

					<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 plus</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary vaccinations									
(a) By Local Authority Staff	..	..	..	..	165	226	3	7	401
(b) By General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	48	120	20	60	248
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	213	346	23	67	649
Revaccinations									
(a) By Local Authority Staff	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	48	51
(b) By General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	—	10	13	142	165
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	—	12	14	190	216
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	213	358	37	257	865

Bearing in mind Ministry policy it is wise to consider children born in 1964 for purposes of comparison in future years. Of these, 344 were vaccinated in 1964 and 254 in 1965, a total of 598. Many of these children were still in their second year of life at the end of 1965 and so should be reconsidered at the end of 1966.

### (b) Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria was 1,753, and a further 680 received re-inforcement doses. The following table gives further details:—

Table 24

							<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 years &amp; over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Immunisation									
(a) By Local Authority Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,049	312	1,361
(b) By General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	12	392
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,429	324	1,753
Booster doses									
(a) By Local Authority Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	467	512
(b) By General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	120	168
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	569	680
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,540	893	2,433



**(c) Pertussis Immunisation**

Some 1,436 children were given the complete course of pertussis prophylactic, 1,061 at local authority clinics and 375 by general practitioners.

**(d) Tetanus Immunisation**

Using tetanus toxoid in combination as triple antigen or combined with diphtheria antigen only, the process of immunisation of all pre-school and school children was continued. 1,436 children received triple antigen and 317 diphtheria-tetanus toxoid. Among 22,900 children under 15 in the Borough approximately 11,896 have now been immunised against tetanus or 57.9%. This compares with 44.48% a year ago and illustrates the progress made.

**(e) Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

During 1965 the process of switching from Salk Vaccine to the oral Sabin Vaccine was completed. In 1965, 1921 children under 15 were immunised against poliomyelitis and a further 1,840 received 'booster' doses. Advantage was taken of a suspected poliomyelitis incident during the month of August to push the necessity of immunisation. Full details are given in the following table:—

**Table 25**

		<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>	<i>16-19 years</i>	<i>20-29 years</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Primary vaccinations</b>							
By Local Authority Staff	..	1,219	130	45	190	159	1,743
By General Practitioners	..	480	92	58	68	109	807
<i>Totals</i>	.. ..	1,699	222	103	258	268	2,550
<b>3rd 'Booster' vaccination</b>							
By Local Authority Staff	..	14	28	9	4	5	60
By General Practitioners	..	6	16	11	—	3	36
<i>Totals</i>	.. ..	20	44	20	4	8	96
<b>4th 'Booster' vaccination</b>							
By Local Authority Staff	..	716	423	228	298	222	1,887
By General Practitioners	..	226	411	338	207	186	1,368
<i>Totals</i>	.. ..	942	834	566	505	408	3,255
<b>TOTALS</b>	.. ..	2,661	1,100	689	767	684	5,901

**SECTION 27. MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Reference to Table 26 will show that the steady increase in persons carried and mileage covered continued to increase in 1965, as it has done since the inception of the service. I am indebted to Mr. S. J. Graham, Chief Ambulance officer, for the following account of the work of the Ambulance Service during 1965:—

“As in most previous years the service had to cope with an increased demand during 1965, involving the transporting of 76,647 persons and a mileage of 210,613; this being an approximate rise, in both cases of 4% on 1964, and being mainly attributable to the growth of out-patient case-work.

Further representations were made to the Gateshead and District Hospital Management Committee to deal with the movement of patients within the grounds of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital by the provision of an ambulance of their own for such purposes, and these have proved successful inasmuch as an ambulance vehicle is to be put into operation by the Hospital Management Committee early in 1966 which will then relieve the burden borne by the Municipal Ambulance Service since its inception. In view of the rebuilding project being carried out at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital further Section 27 work was undertaken by the service in the transferring of patients from that particular hospital to other hospitals within the Group; this is anticipated to continue for a very lengthy period until the extensive rebuilding programme is completed.

### Vehicles

During 1965 there were three replacements of vehicles, namely, one stretcher ambulance, one dual-purpose ambulance, and one sitting-case car, all of which were obsolete. In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular LHAL. 9/65, audible warning devices (two-tone horns) were fitted to a number of front-line ambulances. To cope with an increased demand a further two ambulances were equipped with oxygen-administering supplies. The vehicle establishment as at the 31st December, 1965, was as follows:— 7 ambulances, 7 dual-purpose ambulances, 2 sitting-case cars and 4 Civil Defence Training Vehicles.

### Work of Service in 1965

The following summarises the work of the ambulance service carried out during the year:—

Table 26

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Other persons</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Transport by Ambulance .. .. . (accident emergencies included in above)	30,266 (1,607)	3,348	6,886	90,780
Transport by sitting case car .. .. . (accident emergencies included in above)	1,252 (7)	12	473	17,555
Transport by Dual Purpose Ambulance (accident emergencies included in above)	23,143 (207)	18,626	5,110	87,699
Service journeys .. .. . (home disinfections—Nil)	—	—	896	10,692
Transport of beds, etc. .. .. .	—	—	24	95
Midwives transport and transport of Analgesia apparatus .. .. .	—	—	514	3,792
	54,661	21,986	13,903	210,613

The term “service journeys” is used to cover individual demands where no patients are carried, but only items of equipment. It also includes false calls or journeys undertaken to remove patients who refuse to travel to hospital.



## Staff

Driver M. Taylor retired from the service on ill-health grounds following 20 years of conscientious and loyal service. I hereby pay tribute to a person who was both gentle and full of human understanding. Two drivers resigned from the service for other occupations. It may be worthy of note that during 1965 a total of 525 working days were lost due to sickness which was a 50% increase on the previous year and involved 50% of the staff. The staff-establishment as at the 31st December, 1965, was as follows:— Ambulance Officer, Deputy Ambulance Officer, 4 Senior Drivers, 26 Ambulance Driver/Attendants and a Clerk.”

**Table 27**

### Transport Chargeable to Other Authorities

			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Ambulances .. ..	..	..	993	747	6,000
Sitting case cars ..	..	..	315	251	6,231
Clinic ambulances ..	..	..	1,729	1,261	11,199
			3,037	2,259	23,430

### Petrol Consumption

14,384 gallons

This amount includes 77 gallons issued to other authorities, 48 gallons to Civil Defence and 10 gallons issued to us from other authorities.

**Table 28**

### Patients carried and Mileage completed since 1949

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients and other persons</i>	<i>Miles</i>
1949	27,576	149,557
1950	30,117	170,686
1951	29,280	172,806
1952	32,147	173,218
1953	43,702	171,576
1954	44,130	171,436
1955	51,368	173,904
1956	60,498	192,209
1957	60,571	188,152
1958	54,835	177,198
1959	55,831	179,090
1960	59,817	190,468
1961	62,644	193,549
1962	68,563	194,788
1963	67,656	190,545
1964	73,839	201,851
1965	76,647	210,613



## SECTION 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### (a) Tuberculosis

In order to avoid duplication, most of the clinical work of care and after-care of tuberculous patients is detailed in the report of the Chest Physician in Part III of this report. This section will therefore deal only with the purely local authority aspect of this work.

#### *X-ray Examination*

The Odelca 100 mm. Unit situated in the former dispensary building within the grounds of Greenesfield House is readily available for the x-ray examination of patients referred by the general practitioners and the local authority medical officers and even for members of the general public to simply walk in. Considerable use, too, is made of this machine for the examination of contacts, but the special categories of expectant mothers and young children are examined elsewhere, namely the Queen Elizabeth Hospital on Saturday morning for expectant mothers and babies and at the Gateshead Children's Hospital by arrangement with the Paediatrician, Dr. R. H. Jackson. The Odelca Unit is used for the examination of positive tuberculin reactors found among the older school children, and it is open at the following times:—

Monday to Friday	..	..	..10.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.
	..	..	..2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Monday and Thursday	..	..	..5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

Table 29

#### Work of Odelca X-Ray Unit, Returns for Year 1965 (Gateshead Cases)

	<i>No. x-rayed</i>				<i>Referred to Chest Clinic</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Referred from:—</i>								
Doctors' cases ..	991	706	6	1,703	165	86	—	251
School Medical Officers' cases ..	5	6	111	122	—	—	9	9
General Public ..	430	542	2	974	40	34	1	75
Industrial and Other Groups ..	675	334	—	1,009	20	14	—	34
Contacts:								
Remote .. ..	124	131	2	157	5	3	—	8
Domestic .. ..	47	59	3	109	4	4	—	8
Army intakes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chest Clinic (known cases recovered, etc.) .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> .. ..	2,273	1,778	124	4,075	234	141	10	385

The Newcastle Mass Miniature Mobile Units have continued in the Borough, and the following returns have been supplied by the Chief Clerk at the Unit, in respect of the work done in Gateshead:—

“During 1965 the Newcastle Mobile X-Ray Unit, together with the Regional Caravan Unit operated in Gateshead, x-raying 7,054 persons at Industrial Establishments and 778 persons during General Public Sessions held at 6 locations. In addition, the Newcastle Static M.M.R. Unit continued to x-ray a number of Gateshead residents working in Newcastle and also undertook the processing of all the x-ray films taken by the Gateshead Static Unit at Greenesfield, 4,875 in number.

18 Industrial Establishments and a Boys' College were visited, 2 of which were for contact purposes, at the request of Medical Officers of Health and/or Chest Physicians.

Details of the work carried out in Gateshead are as follows but do not include a Training Centre and 3 General Public sessions held in Felling or an Industrial Establishment at Dunston:—

Table 30

Group	No. x-rayed	Referred to Chest Clinic	Tuberculosis	
			Treatment	Supervision
Industrial .. ..	6,872	98	1	15
Boys' College .. ..	182	1	—	—
General Public Sessions ..	778	32	—	5
	7,832	131	1	20

There were also 2 cases of Bronchogenic Carcinoma found in the Industrial Groups)

### *Assistance to the Tuberculous*

In 1965 the Chest and Heart Fund continued to be administered for the benefit of the tuberculous. At the end of the year the amount standing to the credit of this fund was £1,100 of which £149 had been collected during the year through the sale of Christmas Seals and from other donations. The fund is available to help people suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases of the chest who are found to need this help.

In the matter of giving financial help to the tuberculous families the Assistance Board officers have given every assistance and have co-operated freely with the local authority officers in seeing that no case of tuberculosis was neglected or suffered as a result of financial stringency.

### **(b) Chiropody Service**

The arrangements as set out in the Annual Report for 1964 of 7 sessions weekly at Greenesfield Clinic and 3 sessions fortnightly at both Carr Hill and Wrekenton Clinics were continued during 1965. Total attendances for treatment increased from 3,350 to 3,883, and the number of patients on the clinic records at the end of the year was just short of 2,000. The period between treatments was obviously far too long and before the end of the year arrangements were put in hand which would virtually double the number of sessions worked during 1966. Table 31 gives statistical details for the year:—



Table 31

Clinic	Patients attending for the first time			Attendances (all patients)			Total patients under treatment at end of year
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Greenesfield .. ..	101	375	476	589	2,082	2,671	1,510
Carr Hill .. ..	27	72	99	169	414	583	289
Wrekenton .. ..	22	80	102	177	452	629	190
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	150	527	677	935	2,948	3,883	1,989

### (c) Provision of Sick-Room Requisites

Table 32 lists the items loaned out during 1965 to patients being cared for in their own homes. These items are loaned at the request of the hospital or family doctor, no charge being made.

Table 32

Bedpans .. ..	93 occasions
Backrest .. ..	47 "
Mattresses .. ..	4 "
Air Rings .. ..	55 "
Rubber Sheets .. ..	55 "
Urine bottles .. ..	44 "
Bed cradles.. ..	6 "
Bed cages .. ..	4 "
Commodes .. ..	14 "
Wheel chairs .. ..	26 "
Bedsteads .. ..	2 "
Tripod Stick .. ..	7 "
Bed pulley and clamp .. ..	1 occasion
Feeding cup .. ..	1 "
Elbow crutches .. ..	2 occasions
Walking stick .. ..	1 occasion
Bed .. ..	1 "
Fracture board .. ..	1 "

### (d) Convalescent Holiday Treatment

The Local Authority may arrange for a convalescent holiday for invalids who are recommended this form of treatment by their own doctors and who are unable themselves to procure such treatment. During 1965, 54 applications were dealt with as follows:—

\*27 cases admitted to Rose Joicey Home, Whitburn.

11 cases admitted to Horn Hall Hospital, Stanhope.

2 cases admitted to St. Camillus, Hexham.

14 applications were withdrawn.

(\*Does not include 4 children who accompanied their mothers)

The cost of the service was £337 0s. 0d., and the sum of £54 6s. 1d. was assessed as recoverable. Actually this was all recovered by the end of the year.

4 cases were assessed as liable to pay full cost, 12 part of the cost and in 11 cases no charge was made.

No charge was made to the Local Authority for the patients' accommodated in Horn Hall and St. Camillus Hospitals.



### (e) Prevention of Cervical Cancer

The County Borough of Gateshead does not have a directly controlled service in this field. The Women's Cancer Detection Society, in co-operation with the hospital authorities, runs, among other clinics, a weekly clinic at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, under the direction of Mr. Stanley Way, F.R.C.O.G. I am indebted to Mr. Way for permission to quote from his Annual Report to his Society, which covers the period April, 1965, to April, 1966.

#### (1) Attendances (April 1965 to April 1966)

Mr. Way reports a rise in total attendances at all clinics from 4,676 to 7,124 women. Of the latter figure, 73 were positive. The cost of collection of each smear is estimated at 6/2d. Mr. Way comments "Nevertheless, having regard to the costs of detecting curable cancer of the cervix in relation to the country's cost of living index, I feel quite certain that vaginal cytology will again prove to be an economic and worthwhile adventure".

#### (2) Age incidence

The following table gives the age incidence among 7,344 attenders and the number of positives in each age group:—

Table 33

(September 1964 to end of August, 1965)

Age		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Unsuspected positives</i>	<i>Incidence</i>
21-30	..	773	7	1:110
31-40	..	3,066	19	1:161
41-50	..	2,395	31	1: 77
51-60	..	1,020	12	1: 85
61-70	..	84	1	1: 84
Over 70	..	6	0	—
		7,344	70	1:104

Mr. Way comments on these figures as follows:—

"At the outset, we aimed to cover patients from the age of 30 and over but at the same time it was our policy never to turn away anyone who attended the Clinic. As a consequence, it will be noted that 773 patients aged 30 and under attended and 7 of these revealed positive smears. These were all of 25 years of age and over and all except one were treated conservatively. One of these patients has subsequently had another baby.

The age group 31-40 will be seen to show the lowest incidence. This is in direct contrast to our experience with Gynaecological Out Patients which we have studied for many years because 31-40 in that group shows the highest incidence of unsuspected positives. This may be of considerable medical significance and is one of the problems we have to study when time permits.

The surprising finding of 7 unsuspected positives in the early age group is of course compatible with our long clinical experience in which we have fairly frequently encountered very advanced disease in women in their mid 30's and we believe that if these 7 young women had not availed themselves of our Society's facilities, they may have come to us with hopeless cancer while still at any early age in the next ten years. Equally surprising were the 12 cases in the 51-60 age group in which as far as our histological studies show, the lesion was confined to the epithelium in one half of these patients. This again is in contrast to our experience with Gynaecological Clinics in which the vast majority of patients with a positive vaginal smear in this age group have invasive cancer, many of them clinical".

### (3) *Publicity*

Mr. Way then goes on to discuss the various publicity fields which have been used and comments that of these newspaper propaganda and radio appear to be the most useful media.

It is pleasing to be able to report that whereas in last year's Annual Report Mr. Way was somewhat scathing about the response in Gateshead women, on this occasion he feels that newspaper and other publicity media has had an obvious effect and he reports as follows:—

"Last year I had occasion in my report to comment adversely on the response to our efforts of women living in the area normally served by the Gateshead Group of Hospitals. It is a pleasure in this report to draw attention to the fact that whereas in last year's report 55% of the patients attending the Queen Elizabeth Clinic came from outside the normal Gateshead catchment area, this year 58% of the patients attending this Clinic have come from places normally served by the Gateshead Group of Hospitals and we know from questioning the patients that posters placed in the Welfare Clinics by Dr. Yarrow, Medical Officer of Health for Gateshead, have done much to stimulate this increased response".

### (4) *Breast Carcinoma*

Finally, Mr. Way concludes with some remarks on the necessity to combine preventive work among women to include examination for breast carcinoma as well as cervical neoplasm.

### (f) **Venereal Diseases** (Contact follow-up)

In connection with the work of the special clinic at the Newcastle General Hospital, the health visiting service is used to trace contacts and follow up defaulters. The following is a summary of the year's work:—

Table 34

Contacts followed up .. ..	5
Defaulters followed up .. ..	23
Total visits paid .. ..	44



### **(g) Problem Families**

During the year continued efforts were made at the rehabilitation of problem families. The co-ordinating committee, which exists to bring together the workers in the various social services departments, plus the voluntary services, met on a number of occasions. It is obvious, however, that a planned and concerted attack on this problem by the various departments concerned is required. It is particularly necessary to include the Housing Department in this category, as the effects of an eviction can be catastrophic to the family as well as expensive to the ratepayer if the families are taken into Part III accommodation or children into care. Nevertheless, on some occasions this expedient cannot be avoided. Towards the close of 1965 it was decided to put meetings of the co-ordinating committee on a more regular basis and for the Heads of Departments concerned to meet together during 1966 with a view to putting forward to the Council their proposals for effective and concerted action.

### **(h) Health Education**

During 1965, the main methods of health education followed continued to be by way of personal contact between health visitors, public health inspectors, etc., and members of the general public. This was supplemented by the liberal distribution of health-education reading material. During 1965 the health visitors initiated mothers' clubs, held in the evenings at no less than five clinics—Wrekenton, Carr Hill, Bensham Lobley Hill and the District Nursing Association, and all proved both popular and useful.

There is a great need for a more co-ordinated effort at health education both on a local basis and on regional and national basis by means of the mass media. A great deal needs to be done via the schools, not only in the conventional fields of food hygiene, infant care, etc., but also in the field of preparation for family life and mental health.

In the Health Department regular programmes of health education should be conducted, changing from month to month so as not to become stale by verbal and visual repetition. From time to time more intensive campaigns should be inserted. The whole programme requires the direction of a Health Education Organiser, as recommended in the Cohen Committee Report, and it is hoped to make such an appointment during 1966.

### **(i) Fluoridation of Water Supply**

Further progress was made in the matter of fluoridation of the water supply and towards the end of the year arrangements were in progress to hold meetings between Gateshead and neighbouring authorities and the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. It was expected that a decision would be made during 1966 to bring about the fluoridation of the water supplying the Borough.

## **SECTION 29. HOME HELP SERVICE**

At the end of the year the staff consisted of one supervisor and an assistant supervisor, 2 permanent full-time helps and 100 part-time helps (60.5 full-time equivalent). In view of the constant rise in the number of



elderly persons being helped and the number of days worked from 12,122 in 1964 to 13,059 in 1965 (See Table 36), it was thought necessary to increase the establishment and towards the end of the year a sum was included in the 1966-67 estimates to enable the number of full-time equivalent home helps to be increased to 67.

Expenditure on the service in 1965 was estimated at £25,530 and receipts at £1,250 giving a net expenditure of £24,280, compared with £23,070 in 1964. Statistics for the service will be found in Tables 35 and 36.

I am indebted to Mrs. Maitland, Supervisor of Home Helps for the following report on the work of the service:—

“Of the number of chronic cases, 300 are women and 120 men, between the ages of 80 and 90 and living on their own; the others are old couples, whose families are living away or are themselves ailing.

The year 1964-1965 has been notable, chiefly because many of the old people have been rehoused and the home help is able to do more cases. One such worker has eight old people in the New Flats, and is able to go from one to another, without any loss of time travelling.

Many of our old people are now feeling the benefit of having the “Meals on Wheels” Service each week, especially the housebound.

The great worry among the old people today is loneliness. My assistant and I average 120 visits each week and these visits themselves help to alleviate this loneliness.

I cannot speak too highly of many of our older home-helps who continue, so willingly, to visit the old people in the evenings and at weekends, especially during the bad weather, giving many hours of their own time”.

## **MENTAL HEALTH**

### **Administration**

The year was notable for the appointment of a female mental welfare officer in September, bringing the section to its authorised number of four. This officer, Mrs. Edgar, quickly proved her worth, especially in dealing with subnormal girls and women, and coping with the marital problems of subnormal married women.

The staffs of the junior and senior training centres showed no change. At the close of the year only one member of the staff, namely Mrs. Moore, Supervisor of the Junior Training Centre, was trained, but the Council was reconsidering its policy in this direction.

### **Co-operation with Hospitals**

Liaison with the consultants at St. Mary's Hospital, Stannington, in the care of the mentally disordered, continued to be very close. Regular discharge reports are received from the hospital. Unfortunately, the St. Mary's Hospital patients' club was not able to continue its activities.

HOME HELP SERVICE, 1965

Month	Maternity			Acute			Chronic			Tuberculosis			Totals	
	Part time	Full time	Total cases at-ten- ded	Part time	Full time	Total cases at-ten- ded	Part time	Full time	Total cases at-ten- ded	Part time	Full time	Total cases at-ten- ded	Cases	Days
January	..	—	3	18	—	18	632	—	632	—	—	—	653	968
February	..	—	—	20	—	20	622	—	622	1	—	—	643	962
March	..	—	2	24	—	24	632	—	632	1	—	—	659	1,082
April	..	—	5	24	—	24	642	—	642	1	—	—	672	968
May	..	—	2	24	—	24	649	—	649	1	—	—	676	990
June	..	—	6	20	—	20	649	—	649	1	—	—	676	972
July	..	—	6	21	—	21	645	—	645	1	—	—	673	984
August	..	—	4	19	—	19	646	—	646	1	—	—	670	1,015
September	..	—	5	16	—	16	650	—	650	1	—	—	672	1,007
October	..	—	6	15	—	15	656	—	656	1	—	—	678	1,292
November	..	—	11	14	—	14	661	—	661	1	—	—	687	1,437
December	..	—	5	18	—	18	650	—	650	1	—	—	674	1,382

Table 36

	Cases on books 1.1.65	New cases	Total cases helped during 1965	Total days given
Maternity	..	40	42	342
Acute	..	61	74	323
Chronic	..	210	823	12,363
Tuberculosis	..	1	1	31
Totals	..	312	940	13,059



During the year Dr. McCoull, Medical Superintendent at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, which admits our subnormal patients, retired but continued on the staff for a time. He was succeeded by Dr. Mouat, who has quickly proved himself as co-operative and helpful as his predecessor. The regular monthly session at Greenesfield Health Centre attended usually by Dr. Murray of Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, continued to prove its worth in the care of subnormal patients remaining in their own homes.

### **Liaison with Voluntary Bodies**

So far as handicapped children are concerned, the local branch of the organisation of parents is represented on the mental welfare sub-committee and the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continues to function through its Newcastle Branch, which is in close touch with this department.

### **Mental Health Act, 1959**

The Council's policy of replacing its training centres continued to make progress in 1965 and at the end of the year building of the new Junior Training Centre at High Fell had commenced and final approval to the plans for the new Senior Training Centre on a site at the Team Valley Trading Estate had been received from the Ministry of Health.

Difficulties in implementing the Act insofar as admission of patients to and discharge from hospital is concerned do not appear to have been so acute in 1965 as in previous years. However, it is noted by the Mental Welfare Officers that the tendency towards informal status sometimes results in patients taking premature discharge and having to be re-admitted very quickly, sometimes the next day.

Table 37 shows the increase in the work of the Mental Health Department in 1965, more cases being referred and more admitted to St. Mary's Hospital.

Tables 41 and 42 show that 587 mentally subnormal persons are known to the Department, 344 being supervised at home and 243 in Institutions, compared with 334 and 244 for 1964. The number of persons on the urgent waiting list for hospital was at 10, only one different from 1964 (11).

### **Work of the Department**

#### *Mental Illness*

**Table 37**

				1965			1964		
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of patients referred to Department	..			175	224	399	156	196	352
Admitted to St. Mary's Hospital	..	..		168	205	373	141	174	315
Of these, admitted for the first time	..	..		—	—	121	—	—	119
<i>Total number of visits</i>	..	..	..	—	—	1,200	—	—	1,056



Table 38

**Age and Sex Distribution of Mentally Ill  
Persons admitted to St. Mary's Hospital**

	<i>Age</i>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 21 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21
21-45 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	60	55	115
45-64 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	49	95	134
Over 65 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	50	53	103
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	168	215	373

Table 39

**Particulars of Admissions through Mental Health  
Service and Other Relevant Data (St. Mary's Hospital)**

				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Admitted informally .. ..	..	..	..	117	141	258
(b) Admitted for observation .. ..	..	..	..	51	64	115
Of these:—						
(i) ultimately detained .. ..	..	..	..	8	7	15
(ii) made informal .. ..	..	..	..	43	57	100
(c) Admitted as detained patients .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
				168	205	373
No. of these discharged in 1965 .. ..	..	..	..	151	182	333
No. who died in 1965 .. ..	..	..	..	11	15	26

*Mental Subnormality*

Table 40

**New cases referred to the Department, 1965**

				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Referred by Education Authority:						
(a) under S.57 of Education Act, 1944 .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1
(b) informally at school leaving .. ..	..	..	..	3	3	6

Table 41

**Cases at Home under Supervision of the  
Department (as at 31/12/65)**

				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Attending Junior Training Centre .. ..	..	..	..	17	39	56
Attending Senior Training Centre .. ..	..	..	..	32	—	32
Supervised at Home (under 16) .. ..	..	..	..	26	32	58
Supervised at Home (over 16) .. ..	..	..	..	104	94	198
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	..	..	..	179	165	344
Requiring urgent admission to Hospital:						
Under 16 .. ..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Over 16 .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1

Table 42

## Subnormal persons in Institutions (as at 31/12/65)

	Under 16		Over 16		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F. Total
1. In places of safety .. .. .	—	—	4	4	4	4 8
2. Detained in Institutions .. .. .	—	—	23	27	23	27 50
3. In Institutions (informally) .. .. .	15	15	70	85	85	100 185
<i>Totals</i> .. .. .	15	15	97	116	112	131 243

## TRAINING CENTRES

## Old Fold Junior Training Centre

I am indebted to Mrs. Moore, Supervisor, for the following comments and statistics:—

Table 43

	Under 16 years		Over 16 years	Total
	Male	Female	Female	
No. of trainees admitted to register during 1965 .. .. .	2	5	6	13
No. of trainees removed from register during 1965 .. .. .	3	3	3	9
No. of trainees on register, December, 1965 .. .. .	17	22	17	56

Table 44

## (Reasons for Discharge)

Transferred to Adult Centre .. .. .	3 males
Transferred to Institution .. .. .	1 female
In employment .. .. .	1 „
Removed .. .. .	1 „
Other reasons .. .. .	3 females

*Staff*

There were no staff changes during the year. Two students from other authorities attended the centre for practical training and successfully passed their diploma examinations.

*Curriculum*

The routine followed is similar to that of a primary school, beginning with social and habit training, following through to number and reading activities. The children enjoy a comprehensive programme of music and physical education.

The adult females receive instruction in domestic work, some reading, hygiene and physical education. They are able to earn a maximum of 5/- a week in pocket money.

### *Activities*

The centre welfare fund has enabled the children to make a number of educational and recreational journeys. Health Committee funds provided for Sports Day and a Christmas Party. In November, the children gave a performance of "Bobby Shaftoe" for Dr. J. Grant on his retirement and this was repeated at Christmas. A Sale of the Children's Work was held on November 19th, opened by Mrs. Collins, wife of the Chairman of the Health Committee and an enthusiastic supporter of the Centre. All of the activities provided much material for educational use and have aided in producing discipline, self-confidence, speech-training and concentration.

### *Visitors*

During the year the Centre was visited by Dr. Bothwood and Mrs. Halsall (Ministry of Health), Miss Micklethwaite (National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children), and by a party of student health visitors and doctors. Some highly appreciative reports were received as a result of these visits.

### *Study Day*

On 18th June, the annual study day for training centre staff working in the Region was held at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital. The staff are indebted to the organisers of this most useful annual event.

### **South Close Adult Training Centre**

Mr. Herdman, Manager of the Centre for Adult Males, has provided the following statistics:—

**Table 45**

No. of trainees on register, January, 1965	..	..	31
No. of trainees admitted to register during 1965	..	..	7
No. of trainees removed from register during 1965	..	..	6
No. of trainees on register December, 1965	..	..	32

**Table 46**

**(Reasons for discharge)**

Unsuitable because of physical handicap	..	..	1
Placed in employment	..	..	5

Through Mr. Herdman's hard work it has been possible to maintain contract employment at the centre. The present practice of working full-time, apart from August and the statutory holidays, has worked out well.

Of those attending the centre about half made their own way to and from the centre. The remainder are brought in by ambulance transport.



## HEALTH SERVICES CLINICS AND FACILITIES

The following is a list of Clinics in the area with a summary of the Services provided:—

*Greenesfield House and Health Centre, Mulgrave Terrace. . . . .	(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k).
Chest X-ray Unit (Grounds of Greenesfield House) . . . . .	(l).
Gateshead District Nurses' Home, Coatsworth Road. . . . .	(a), (b), (g), (h) and (k).
Low Fell Presbyterian Church Hall, Denewell Avenue. . . . .	(a), (g) and (h).
Moore Street Methodist Church Hall, Moore Street. . . . .	(a), (g) and (h).
*Wrekenton Health Centre, Springwell Road. . . . .	(a), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (k).
*Carr Hill Health Centre, Carr Hill Road. . . . .	(a), (c), (d), (g), (h), (i) and (k).
*Lobley Hill District Clinic, Lobley Hill . . . . .	(a), (c), (g), (h) and (k).
Old Fold Centre, Old Fold Road . . . . .	(a), (g) and (h).
*Bensham District Clinic, Whitehall Road . . . . .	(a), (g), (h) and (k).
*Teams District Clinic, Northumberland Street . . . . .	(a), (g), (h) and (k).

\*Denotes permanent Health Services Clinic Buildings

KEY:—	(a) Child Welfare	(g) Vaccination and immunisation
	(b) Antenatal	(h) Welfare Foods
	(c) Minor ailments	(i) Chiropody
	(d) Dental	(j) Mothercraft and Relaxation
	(e) Orthopaedic	(k) Evening Clubs for Mothers
	(f) Ophthalmic	(l) Chest x-ray

*Note:* Dates and times of the various sessions can be obtained from the Health Visitor at the nearest Health Services Clinic.

## PART III

## PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE

## A. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following summary presents the information relating to the prevalence of infectious diseases as known to the Health Department in 1965:—

Table 47

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Cases notified or other-wise known</i>	<i>Removed to isolation hospital</i>	<i>Corrected No. of cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths in isolation hospital</i>
<i>Notifiable</i>					
Scarlet fever .. ..	50	4	49	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	54	5	57	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	1,144	13	1,140	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	77	73	85	62	5
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	1	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
Non-paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis:					
Infective .. ..	6	6	4	1	1
Post-infective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	31	5	32	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia .. ..	8	5	8	—	—
Enteric fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	4	—	4	—	—
Scabies* .. ..	294	2	291	—	—
Suspected food poisoning ..	23	4	22	—	—
Tuberculosis:					
Respiratory .. ..	76	2	74	9	—
Meninges & C.N.S. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. ..	9	—	12	1	—
Infective Hepatitis† .. ..	85	10	85	—	1
Paratyphoid fever .. ..	1	1	1	—	—
<i>Non-notifiable</i>					
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Glandular fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox .. ..	5	3	—	—	—
Mumps .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
Rubella .. ..	5	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis .. ..	26	26	—	—	—
Dysentery carriers .. ..	34	—	—	—	—
Salmonella carriers .. ..	2	2	—	—	—
Paratyphoid carriers .. ..	2	2	—	—	—
Ringworm:					
Scalp .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
Body .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

\*Notifiable by Local Regulation

†Notifiable by Local Regulation as from 1.3.62

During 1965 there was a heavy incidence of measles, rather unusually following on the high incidence of 1964. Additionally, there was a disquieting rise in the incidence of pertussis, as also of scabies and hepatitis. These will be referred to later in some detail. As far as diphtheria and poliomyelitis are concerned, it is pleasant to be able to record another case-free year.

## **Notifiable Diseases**

### *Scarlet Fever*

49 cases were notified, as compared with 107 in 1964. Of the 49 cases notified only 4 required removal to the isolation hospital. Fortunately, the disease continues to occur in a mild form.

### *Diphtheria*

There has been no case of diphtheria in the Borough since 1951, though it is necessary to maintain a constant state of preparedness against recrudescence by means of immunisation.

### *Whooping Cough*

There were 57 cases of the disease, of which 5 were removed to hospital. This compares with 18 cases in 1964. The rise may be fortuitous, though some doubt has been cast on the efficacy of vaccines currently in use.

### *Measles*

Measles was of fairly high prevalence throughout 1964 and the incidence continued high until August, 1965, following which it fell off rapidly. The total of cases in 1965 was 1,140, but fortunately there were no deaths.

### *Meningococcal Infections*

There were only 2 cases of this disease which were diagnosed in hospital, where, under treatment, they made a prompt recovery.

### *Poliomyelitis and Other Virus Infections of the Nervous System*

One case was admitted to hospital with possible paralytic symptoms; the ultimate diagnosis showed the patients to be suffering from Coxsackie B. Virus Infection.

Six patients were admitted to hospital as possible cases of infective encephalitis, of which only four were confirmed. Of these one, an infant of 2 years, died in hospital from the infection.

### *Dysentery*

32 cases of dysentery were verified in the Borough, of which 5 were cases of Flexner Dysentery coming from 5 families and 27 cases of Sonne Dysentery coming from 25 families. Fortunately, both varieties of dysentery were mild.



*Erysipelas*

This disease was restricted to 4 cases. None of these was admitted to hospital. There were 2 males of 56 years, one male of 61 years and a female of 73 years, all of whom were treated by family practitioners at home.

*Scabies*

291 cases came to light during 1965, as compared with 180 cases in the previous year. Of these patients, 61 were adults, 148 were school children and 55 younger children. 191 persons were given the standard Benzyl-benzoate treatment in the Greenesfield Health Centre, where there are baths.

*Infective Hepatitis, 1965*

Table 48

*Age in Years*

<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and up	<i>Total</i>
Jan. ..	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	7
Feb. ..	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mar. ..	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	10
Apr. ..	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
May ..	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	7
Jun. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Jul. ..	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	8
Aug. ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Sept. ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Oct. ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
Nov. ..	—	—	—	1	6	2	1	2	—	2	—	14
Dec. ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6

## 1965

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pre-school children .. ..	4	1	5
5-10 years .. ..	29	22	51
11-15 years .. ..	6	4	14
15-19 years .. ..	1	1	2
Over 19 years .. ..	7	6	13
	47	38	85

One male of 64 years died in Sheriff Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital.

This disease is notifiable locally, and during the year 85 cases came to light, particulars of which are given in the foregoing tables, compared with 51 cases in 1964. The methods of spread are not clear. The infectivity includes 2 familial infections, one of 2 school children and the other of 4 school children.

## B. FOOD-POISONING, TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID

Twenty-three cases of food-poisoning were notified in 1965, compared to 28 in 1964. A salmonella organism was isolated in eight cases and one symptomless contact carrier. The organisms were as follows:— *S. typhimurium* in three cases, *S. muenchen* in one case and one carrier, *S. enteritidis* in 2 cases, *S. brandenberg* in one case and one unidentified salmonella. Most cases were isolated incidents, but there were three small family outbreaks. The source of infection could not be tracked down in these cases.

In January, 1965, an interesting outbreak of *Clostridium welchii* food poisoning occurred in three wards in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, some 14 elderly patients being involved, luckily with no fatality. While the outbreak was associated with meat and gravy, in Dr. Grant's opinion, as expressed at the time, the technique of food preparation was not at fault.

No case of typhoid or para-typhoid fever occurred during 1965.

## C. TUBERCULOSIS

**Report of Dr. E. L. Feinmann**

**Consultant Chest Physician**

**Chest Clinic, Whinney House Hospital**

The investigation into the tuberculosis situation in Gateshead, mentioned in last year's report, has now been concluded. A brief report on it was given to the North of England Tuberculosis Society and will be published in the Newcastle Medical Journal. It is to be published in detail elsewhere. It describes the aftermath of the high incidence of this disease in the past and shows that we still have a much more serious tuberculosis problem than most parts of the country. Although total notifications have fallen this year, the number of new cases who were infectious and the number with advanced disease is slightly up. I wish to call particular attention to the danger of the publican with this disease. Each year we see at least one with advanced infectious disease. I have tried to arrange routine x-rays of public house staff and have met with no co-operation from them. I feel that such examinations should be made a condition of employment.

Although as far as figures are concerned, the incidence of relapse and resistant organisms remain low, I am concerned that this year more relapses have occurred amongst patients treated in the last five years. Although we now know how to cure tuberculosis, treatment requires fairly prolonged patient co-operation in drug taking and a large minority of our patients do not take their treatment. There are at present only 6 names on our register of resistant disease. One fears that once again this number will rise.

### *Contacts*

There has been a gratifying increase in both the number of contacts examined and the effort involved. Co-operation with health visitors and the Medical Officer of Health is now at a consistently high level and one

feels that every effort is being made at home, work, and play, to find the source of each new case and to examine and protect those whom they may have infected. 1,603 contacts were examined; nearly twelve contacts for each new case. As a result, 380 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G.

### *Source of New Cases 1965*

Referred by General Practitioner: (1) To Static M.M.R.	14
(2) Directly to clinic ..	19
Referred from General Hospitals .. .. .	26
Contacts .. .. .	14
Regional Mass X-ray .. .. .	8
School examinations .. .. .	4
	<hr/>
	85
	<hr/>

### *Statistical Information*

New notifications with morbidity rates during the recent past are as follows:—

**Table 49**  
(Deaths in parenthesis)

Year	No. of New Cases					Incidence rates per 1,000 population			
	Total	T.B. +ve	T.B. —ve	Both	Non- Pulmonary	P.T.	O.T.D.	All Forms	
1954	.. 226(42)	86	115	201(38)	25( 4)	1.76	0.22	1.98	
1955	.. 194(25)	61	105	166(23)	28( 2)	1.42	0.24	1.66	
1956	.. 262(20)	94	148	242(18)	20( 2)	2.1	0.17	2.27	
1957	.. 143(20)	59	66	125(19)	18( 1)	1.12	0.16	1.28	
1958	.. 132(23)	59	62	121(22)	11( 1)	1.11	0.1	1.21	
1959	.. 140(21)	58	66	124(19)	16( 2)	1.136	0.146	1.28	
1960	.. 131( 6)	42	74	116( 6)	15(—)	1.068	0.138	1.2	
1961	.. 99( 7)	44	51	95( 7)	4(—)	0.919	0.038	0.95	
1962	.. 82(15)	35	40	75(13)	7( 2)	0.727	0.067	0.79	
1963	.. 85(14)	49	27	76(13)	9( 1)	0.741	0.087	0.828	
1964	.. 101( 6)	37	47	84( 5)	17( 1)	0.825	0.166	0.99	
1965	.. 85(10)	40	30	70( 9)	15( 1)	0.699	0.147	0.846	

Death rates for Gateshead were:—

P.T. .. .. .	0.0886 per 1,000
O.T.D. .. .. .	.0098 per 1,000

These rates compared with those of England and Wales are as follows:—

P.T. .. .. .	0.042
O.T.D. .. .. .	0.006
All forms .. .. .	0.048



The following table shows the total deaths and death rates for the past twelve years in Gateshead:—

Table 50

Total Deaths:

Year			P.T.	O.T.D.	Total	P.T.	O.T.D.	All forms
1954	..	..	38	4	42	0.33	0.035	0.36
1955	..	..	23	2	25	0.203	0.017	0.22
1956	..	..	18	2	20	0.16	0.017	0.177
1957	..	..	19	1	20	0.171	0.009	0.18
1958	..	..	22	1	23	0.2	0.009	0.209
1959	..	..	19	2	21	0.174	0.19	0.193
1960	..	..	6	—	6	0.055	—	0.055
1961	..	..	7	—	7	0.067	—	0.067
1962	..	..	13	2	15	0.126	0.019	0.145
1963	..	..	13	1	14	0.1267	0.0097	0.136
1964	..	..	5	1	6	0.0491	0.0098	0.0589
1965	..	..	9	1	10	0.0886	0.0098	0.098

The age distribution of new cases and deaths is given in the appended table:—

Table 51

		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Age periods		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5	..	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
10-15	..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	..	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35	..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
35-45	..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	..	9	4	—	3	3	—	—	—
55-65	..	7	4	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 and over		8	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	..	41	29	6	9	7	2	—	1

## Statistical Information

Table 52

		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total			Grand Total
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
A. 1.	No. of notified cases of T.B. on clinic register on 1st Jan., 1965	387	259	56	14	30	9	401	289	65	755
2.	Transfers from clinics under H.M.C.'s or B.G.'s during the year	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
3.	Children transferred to adults during the year	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

		<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	
<hr/>											
B. Number of new cases diagnosed as T.B. during the year:—											
1. T.B. minus .. ..		9	12	9	2	4	9	11	16	18	45
2. T.B. plus .. ..		25	15	—	—	—	—	25	15	—	40
<hr/>											
Totals of A. & B. .. ..		423	289	65	16	34	18	439	323	83	845
<hr/>											
C. Number of cases in A. & B. written off clinic register during the year:											
1. Recovered .. ..		25	35	5	1	4	4	26	39	9	74
2. Died .. ..		18	4	—	1	1	—	19	5	—	24
3. Removed to other H.M.C. or B.G. clinic		13	19	1	3	—	4	16	19	5	40
4. Children transferred to adults during the year .. ..		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5. Other reasons .. ..		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
<hr/>											
Total of 'C' .. ..		56	62	7	5	5	8	61	67	15	143
<hr/>											
D. 1. Number of notified cases of T.B. on clinic register on 31.12.1965											
		367	227	58	11	29	10	378	256	68	702
2. Number of above known to have had a positive sputum within the preceding 12 months .. ..		33	15	—	—	—	—	33	15	—	48
<hr/>											
E. (a) Number of persons (excluding transfers) first examined during the year .. ..											
		—	—	—	—	—	—	2838	2175	768	5781
(b) Number of those in (a) who attended as contacts who were:											
1. diagnosed as tuberculous .. ..		—	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	10	11
2. Not tuberculous		132	226	634	—	—	—	132	226	634	992
3. Not determined (as at 31st December, 1965) .. ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>											

Number of attendances at the clinic including contacts 10,706

Finally, Whinney House Chest Clinic held 622 sessions during the year. At these clinics 1,410 new patients were examined and total attendances were 10,706.

E. L. FEINMANN,  
Consultant Chest Physician

## D. VENEREAL DISEASES

The following is the report of Dr. W. F. Macfarlane, Physician in Charge of Ward 34, Newcastle General Hospital, in respect of venereology and Gateshead patients:—

Table 53

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>New Registrations:—</i>			
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	42	31	11
Non-gonococcal Urethritis ..	42	42	—
Syphilis .. .. .	6	4	2
Other conditions .. .. .	52	30	22
Reassurance .. .. .	83	66	17
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	225	173	52

“The total of 225 new patients was an increase of 6% on the total (213) for 1964. This is not so alarming as it may sound, since this increase was mainly restricted to those desiring reassurance or reporting with non-venereal conditions.

Of those 225 men and women attending for the first time only 85 (38%) had venereal disease. This interesting observation is of extreme importance since the principal reasons why patients attend Venereology Units in Great Britain have changed considerably in recent years. It is imperative, therefore, that the term “venereal disease” should no longer be applicable to a report such as this, since it renders an injustice to those seeking medical advice and whose sexual morals are impeccable.

### Contact Tracing

Thirty-one males infected with gonorrhoea were asked to assist us in locating the alleged source of their infections (contacts). Twenty-one could not or would not supply the necessary information and of the remaining 10 who co-operated, 9 of the consorts were found to live locally. Through the efforts of the Health Visitors, 6 of those women were persuaded to attend for examination and 5 were found to be infected.

This is a most unsatisfactory figure as it means that we are far from solving the problem of the unknown reservoir of women infected with gonorrhoea residing in Gateshead.”



## PART IV

## WELFARE AND OTHER SERVICES

(Including the Reports of the Director of Welfare Services,  
Mr. J. A. Armstrong and The Children's Officer, Mr. E. B. Roycroft)

## A. WELFARE SERVICES (Report by Director of Welfare Services)

## WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* ALDERMAN A. CROSSLEY

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR MRS. J. H. LISTER

ALD. COLLINS	COUN. FOSTER
„ HUTCHISON	„ HENRY
„ WHEATLEY	„ HUGHES
COUN. ATKINSON	„ JACKSON
„ BRADLEY	„ JOHNSON
„ CARPENTER	„ DR. LUSTMAN
„ CARR	„ O'KANE
„ CHAPPLE	„ REED
„ COLLIGAN	„ ROBSON
„ COLLINS	„ TURNBULL
„ CONWAY	„ WATSON

COUN. WILD

*Co-opted Members*

MRS. E. HARLAND  
MR. J. LISTER

MRS. L. PATTISON  
MRS. H. STOREY

MR. J. WELSH

## SUB-COMMITTEES

*General Purposes*

THE CHAIRMAN	COUN. CARR
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN	„ HENRY
ALD. HUTCHISON	„ HUGHES
COUN. ATKINSON	„ DR. LUSTMAN
„ CARPENTER	COUN. ROBSON

COUN. TURNBULL

*Accommodation Supervisory*

Comprising the same Members as the General Purposes Sub-Committee

*Handicapped Persons*

THE CHAIRMAN	COUN. HENRY
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN	„ DR. LUSTMAN
COUN. CARR	„ ROBSON
„ CARPENTER	„ TURNBULL

COUN. WILD

*Co-opted Member* — MISS E. MCKINLEY

*Joint Consultative*

THE CHAIRMAN	COUN. ROBSON
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN	„ TURNBULL
COUN. HENRY	„ WILD

*Special*

THE CHAIRMAN	THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUN. DR. LUSTMAN	

## STAFF OF THE WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Director of Welfare Services .. Mr. J. A. Armstrong,  
A.I.S.W., M.W.I.

### Administrative and Welfare

Chief Clerk .. ..	Mr. M. McKenna
Social Welfare Officers:	
(Aged Persons) .. ..	Mr. R. Johnston, (Declaration of Recognition of Experience)
(Aged Persons) .. ..	Mrs. M. English
(Blind Persons) .. ..	Miss J. Weatherston (Home Teachers Certificate and Declaration of Recognition of Experience)
(Deaf Persons) .. ..	Mr. R. Hall (Deaf Welfare Examinations Boards Certificate)
(Handicapped Persons) ..	Mr. G. B. Sweeney (Deaf Welfare Examinations Boards Certificate)
Aged Persons Organiser ..	Mrs. J. O. Shield
Assistant Welfare Officer ..	Mr. J. Skelton
Assistant Welfare Officer ..	Mrs. R. Dacey
Assistant Welfare Officer ..	Miss J. Boynes
Administrative Assistant ..	Mr. J. Coates
Shorthand Typist .. ..	Miss J. Rutherford
Clerk/Copy Typist .. ..	Miss B. Lowes
Clerk/Copy Typist .. ..	Miss M. Joyce
Clerk/Telephonist .. ..	Miss N. Foster

### Residential Homes

#### *Fountain View Aged Persons' Hostel*

Matron .. .. Miss K. M. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M.

#### *Beacon View Aged Persons' Hostel*

Cook/Housekeeper .. .. Mrs. M. Hume

#### *Birchholm Aged Persons' Hostel*

Cook/Housekeeper .. .. Mrs. M. Healy (Died 19.8.65)  
Mrs. Holdsworth (Temporary  
Appointment)

#### *Holly House—Temporary Accommodation*

Caretaker .. .. Mr. J. Bewick  
Assistant Caretaker .. .. Mrs. N. Bewick

### Handicraft Centre

#### *Holly House Social Centre for the Handicapped*

Handicraft Instructor .. .. Mr. Davey  
Assistant Handicraft Instructress Miss J. Moore

Handicapped Special Vehicle Driver Mr. W. Inness

*Meals on Wheels Canteen* . . . Mrs. Scott  
Mrs. Ruddy

In addition there are 87 full time and 10 part-time staff employed on attendant, domestic and maintenance duties at the various establishments.

### Residential Homes

Accommodation is provided in the County Borough for those who by reason of age, infirmity, or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them. (This does not include sick persons who require constant nursing care or treatment in Hospital).

The number of persons accommodated at the beginning and end of the year, together with the number of admissions and discharges, are given in the table below:—

<i>Own Homes</i>			<i>Resident at 1.1.65</i>	<i>Admissions including re- admissions</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Transfer to Hospital</i>	<i>Other reasons</i>	<i>Resident at 31.12.65</i>
Fountain View	..	..	277	215	62	48	119	263
Beacon View	..	..	16	10	3	1	7	15
Bircholme	..	..	19	10	2	5	3	19
			312	235	67	54	129	297

### Classification of Residents in Local Authority Residential Homes as at 31st December, 1965

		40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90 over	Total
Fountain View	..	5	18	29	121	84	6	263
Beacon View	..	—	—	—	7	8	—	15
Bircholme	..	—	—	—	9	10	—	19
		5	18	29	137	102	6	297

### Health Classification of Residents in Residential Homes

			<i>Fountain View</i>		<i>Bircholme</i>	<i>Beacon View</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Aged (not materially handicapped) ..	..	..	35	78	17	5	2	137
Blind ..	..	..	5	8	—	—	2	15
Deaf ..	..	..	11	13	1	2	1	28
Epileptic ..	..	..	3	5	—	—	—	8
Other Physically Handicapped			18	27	1	1	2	49
Mentally Handicapped ..			29	31	—	—	—	60
			101	162	19	8	7	297



## Residential Accommodation—Analysis of Admissions

### Direct Admissions

(a) Formerly living independently—	
(1) in own homes as tenants or owner occupier ..	126
(2) in private lodgings .. .. .	6
(b) Formerly living with relatives (whether as the householder or not) and	
(1) home overcrowded .. .. .	2
(2) presence causing domestic discord .. .. .	3
(3) relatives incapable of continuing to give necessary care .. .. .	5

### From Other Areas

#### Transfer from Hospital and originally admitted to Hospital from—

(1) Residential accommodation .. .. .	32
(2) Own home — (living independently) .. .. .	14
(3) Private lodgings .. .. .	4
(4) Relatives home or own home, where cared for by relatives .. .. .	5

Short Stay Cases .. .. . 38

Compulsory Removal Cases—Section 47 .. .. . 2

## Residential Accommodation—Analysis of Residents

Once again during the year an analysis was made of the condition of residents in Fountain View (copy interleaved herein), the information being of considerable use when planning for future accommodation.

				1964			1965		
				Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
				159	111	270	161	103	264
Age Groups:	40/50	..	..	4	7	11	5	8	13
	51/60	..	..	9	6	15	8	8	16
	61/70	..	..	25	27	52	24	30	54
	71/75	..	..	23	18	41	24	15	39
	76/80	..	..	31	14	45	42	15	57
	81/85	..	..	37	30	67	35	22	57
	86/90	..	..	24	6	30	18	5	23
	91/95	..	..	6	3	9	5	—	5
	Over 95	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Materially Handicapped				91	49	140	86	83	166
Blind .. .. .				11	5	16	10	3	13
Deaf .. .. .				10	11	21	18	10	28
Epileptics .. .. .				1	2	3	3	2	5
Other Physical Handicap ..				24	23	47	24	25	49
Mentally Handicapped ..				22	21	43	26	18	44
Stature: Tall .. .. .				30	39	69	38	40	78
Medium .. .. .				69	41	110	65	40	105
Small .. .. .				60	31	91	58	23	81
Physique: Outsize .. .. .				10	2	12	10	3	13
Stout .. .. .				30	10	40	31	8	39
Robust .. .. .				17	26	43	13	28	41
Average .. .. .				56	56	112	58	53	111
Frail .. .. .				46	17	63	45	15	60
Senility: Occasional Slight ..				29	7	36	39	7	46
Occasional Complete ..				6	—	6	12	—	12
Wholetime Slight ..				17	15	32	21	5	26
Wholetime Complete ..				18	—	18	18	1	19

			1964			1965		
			<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Wanderer:</b>								
Occasional Night	..		12	2	14	10	1	11
Occasional Day	..		10	2	12	12	1	14
Regular Night	..		7	1	8	5	1	6
Regular Day	..		7	1	8	7	1	8
<b>Incontinence:</b>								
True Urine Night			32	4	36	29	1	30
True Urine Day			28	3	31	28	1	29
True Faeces Night			14	1	15	19	1	20
True Faeces Day			14	1	15	20	1	21
Lazy Urine Night			—	1	1	1	1	2
Lazy Urine Day			—	1	1	1	1	2
Lazy Faeces Night			—	1	1	1	3	4
Lazy Faeces Day			—	1	1	1	3	4
<b>Dressing:</b>								
Needs to be dressed entirely	..		13	—	13	17	1	18
Can dress with help			47	25	72	58	18	76
Does not require help			99	86	185	86	84	170
<b>Feeding:</b>								
Needs to be fed	..		1	—	1	—	—	—
Feeds with help	..		15	2	17	15	2	17
Feeds without help			143	109	252	146	101	247
Clean feeder	..		157	103	260	141	100	241
Messy feeder	..		2	8	10	20	3	23
<b>Mobility:</b>								
<i>Unable to walk:</i>								
(a) Wheelchair	..		9	1	10	7	—	7
(b) Chairbound	..		2	1	3	2	1	3
(c) Bedfast	..		2	—	2	1	—	1
<i>Able to walk with:</i>								
(a) Staff help	..		26	4	30	33	2	35
(b) With aid of special equipment	..		10	—	10	9	—	9
(c) Completely mobile	..		110	105	215	105	104	209
Can walk upstairs with help	..		2	—	2	16	—	16
Can walk downstairs with help			1	—	1	14	—	14
Can use lift on own	..		10	—	10	6	1	7
Can use lift with help	..		21	—	21	26	—	26
Frightened of lift	..		4	—	4	14	—	14
<b>Hygiene:</b>								
<i>Daily Washing:</i>								
(a) Needs to be washed	..		7	6	13	11	6	17
(b) Washes with help	..		46	4	50	57	2	59
(c) Manages on own	..		106	101	207	93	95	188
<i>Baths:</i>								
(a) Needs to be bathed	..		69	20	89	89	13	102
(b) Baths with help	..		61	46	107	60	44	104
(c) Manages on own	..		29	45	74	12	46	58
<i>Toilet:</i>								
(a) Needs to be toileted:								
Night	..		12	1	13	20	1	21
Day	..		11	1	12	18	1	19
(b) Toilets with help:								
Night	..		36	13	49	41	7	48
Day	..		35	10	45	32	7	39
(c) Manages on own:								
Day	..		113	100	213	97	94	191
Night	..		111	97	208	93	94	187

				1964			1965		
				<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Hygiene: (continued)</b>									
<i>Shaving (men only):</i>									
(a) Able to shave .. ..	..	..	—	36	36	—	42	42	
(b) Unable to shave .. ..	..	..	—	29	29	—	20	20	
(c) Shaves Self .. ..	..	..	—	3	3	—	3	3	
(d) Uses Contract Barber ..	..	..	—	108	108	—	100	100	
<i>Haircutting:</i>									
(a) Makes own arrangements	25	..	..	—	25	18	—	18	
(b) Uses Contract Hairdresser	134	..	..	111	245	123	103	226	
<i>Grooming:</i>									
(a) Needs to be groomed ..	9	..	..	22	31	21	16	37	
(b) Grooms with help ..	51	..	..	22	73	51	7	68	
(c) Manages on own ..	99	..	..	67	166	89	70	159	
<b>Mechanical &amp; Psychological</b>									
<b>Aids:</b>									
(a) Wheelchair .. ..	10	..	..	1	11	8	—	8	
(b) Tripods .. ..	—	..	..	1	1	2	—	2	
(c) Crutches .. ..	1	..	..	—	1	1	2	3	
(d) Sticks .. ..	17	..	..	20	37	20	12	32	
(e) Artificial leg .. ..	1	..	..	3	4	1	4	5	
Arm .. ..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Hand .. ..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Foot .. ..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Eye .. ..	3	..	..	—	3	1	—	1	
Wig .. ..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
(f) Hearing Aid .. ..	7	..	..	5	12	9	5	14	
(g) Spectacles .. ..	61	..	..	79	140	79	72	151	
(h) Dentures .. ..	130	..	..	103	233	135	93	228	
(i) Others— special boots	2	..	..	—	2	1	—	1	
calipers .. ..	2	..	..	—	2	2	—	2	
<b>Meals:</b>									
Ordinary .. ..	152	..	..	107	259	155	99	154	
Special Diet .. ..	7	..	..	4	11	6	4	10	
<b>Social Habits:</b>									
Smokes .. ..	19	..	..	105	124	17	98	115	
Drinks .. ..	42	..	..	36	78	36	30	68	
Chew Tobacco .. ..	—	..	..	2	2	—	3	3	
Spits .. ..	—	..	..	17	17	6	11	17	
Temperate .. ..	139	..	..	96	235	119	94	213	
Intemperate .. ..	6	..	..	4	10	3	2	5	
Alcoholic .. ..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Anti Social with other Residents .. ..	9	..	..	10	19	14	8	22	
<b>Outside Interests:</b>									
<i>Goes out on own:</i>									
Regular .. ..	53	..	..	56	109	41	60	101	
Occasionally .. ..	15	..	..	12	27	15	15	30	
Never .. ..	91	..	..	43	134	105	28	133	
<i>Goes out with Friends:</i>									
Regular .. ..	42	..	..	10	52	24	5	29	
Occasionally .. ..	37	..	..	26	63	43	28	71	
Never .. ..	80	..	..	75	155	94	70	164	
<b>Indoor Interests:</b>									
Club .. ..	13	..	..	32	45	10	31	41	
Games .. ..	13	..	..	33	46	11	35	46	
Pictures .. ..	51	..	..	75	126	45	71	116	
Concerts .. ..	58	..	..	80	138	53	79	132	



				1964			1965		
				<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Indoor Interests: (continued)</b>									
T.V. .. ..	..	..	..	129	91	220	116	89	205
Reads .. ..	..	..	..	127	88	215	113	85	198
Handicrafts .. ..	..	..	..	33	2	35	28	2	30
Just Sits .. ..	..	..	..	85	18	103	99	13	112
Working .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Clothing:</b>									
<i>Provides own clothing:</i>									
All .. ..	..	..	..	12	—	12	9	—	9
Part .. ..	..	..	..	107	10	117	124	10	134
None .. ..	..	..	..	40	101	141	28	93	121
<i>Tidiness of Clothing:</i>									
Good .. ..	..	..	..	135	34	169	115	43	158
Bad .. ..	..	..	..	5	14	19	6	6	12
Indifferent .. ..	..	..	..	19	63	82	40	54	94
<i>Requires special clothes:</i>									
Washable .. ..	..	..	..	2	15	17	2	13	15
Other .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Boots and Shoes:</b>									
Able to clean .. ..	..	..	..	49	91	140	36	90	126
Unable to clean .. ..	..	..	..	110	20	130	125	13	138
<b>Visitors:</b>									
Regular Friends .. ..	..	..	..	30	3	33	26	2	28
Regular Relatives .. ..	..	..	..	57	13	70	70	19	89
Occasional Friends .. ..	..	..	..	25	2	27	37	3	40
Occasional Relatives .. ..	..	..	..	27	24	51	48	24	72
None .. ..	..	..	..	20	69	89	17	57	74

### Amenities Available to Residents

As far as possible, every endeavour is made to make the Hostels as near real homes as practicable. Recreation facilities, newspapers and periodicals are provided and a library service is available, for which thanks are due to the Public Library Services.

Residents are provided, if it is their wish, with suitable clothing and receive comforts such as sweets and tobacco or cigarettes. Facilities exist for religious worship and residents are encouraged to use the Home as if it were their own and feel free to visit and be visited by friends.

In the course of the year a number of concerts, weekly film shows and other forms of entertainment have been given at the Homes. Thanks are due once again to members of various organisations and local individuals for the great interest shown.

Particular regard must be paid to the regular weekly service provided by the Womens Royal Voluntary Services in the sale to residents at Fountain View of all manner of articles which from time to time they desire. The profits from these sales being used for the provision of additional amenities.

### Charges for Maintenance—Residential Homes

The costs of maintaining residents in the various homes is calculated at the end of each financial year to a weekly “standard charge” representing the amount to be paid by residents having income over the statutory limit laid down by the National Assistance Regulations.

Residents who have less than this statutory figure are assessed to pay smaller amounts but the minimum charge for maintenance during 1965 was £3 4s. 0d. per week deducted from a basic pension or allowance. Each resident is enabled to retain at least 16/-d. per week for personal needs.

The full cost of maintenance in the Local Authority Homes for the period was £8 11s. 11d. as opposed to £7 19s. 10d. for 1964.

### Ordinary Residence

The National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 24, provides that the Local Authority liable to provide residential accommodation is the one in whose area the person requiring such accommodation is ordinarily resident. A person who has no settled residence or, being ordinarily resident in the area of another Local Authority, is in urgent need of residential accommodation, the Authority in whose area he then is, is to provide accommodation. In the latter event arrangements are entered into for the recovery of maintenance costs from the Authority of ordinary residence.

By agreement with other Local Authorities, financial responsibility is accepted for the maintenance of residents as follows:—

#### Residential Accommodation provided by other Local Authorities for Gateshead Cases

<i>Authorities</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Middlesex County Council ..	1	—
TOTAL — 1		

#### Residential Accommodation provided on behalf of other Local Authorities by Gateshead

<i>Authorities</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Durham County Council ..	4	8
Northumberland County Council	1	—
North Riding of Yorks County Council .. ..	1	—
London County Council ..	—	1
City of Leeds .. ..	1	—
	7	9

TOTAL — 16

### Temporary Accommodation and Rehabilitation of Homeless Families

The Welfare Services Department is responsible for providing such accommodation for persons in urgent need, being need which has arisen through no fault of their own and which could not reasonably have been foreseen or such other circumstances which may be decided.

Details of families accommodated during the year are as follows:—



<i>Holly House</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accommodated at 1st January, 1965 .. ..	6	5	6	15	26
Admissions during period ..	11	7	12	38	58
Discharges during period ..	10	7	11	28	47
Accommodated at 31st December, 1965 .. ..	7	5	7	25	37

Particular reference must be made here to the work of Officers of the Department on the 15th January, 1965 following a fire at 32 Norfolk Road when four children were burnt to death and again on the 26th September, 1965, the occasion of a gas explosion in a fried fish shop on High West Street. Fortunately on this occasion no-one was injured although it was necessary to arrange alternative accommodation for a single woman resident in a flat next door. The busiest week-end of the year for the Department came on the evening of the 19th November, 1965 when Staff of the Department had, at 4.30 p.m. to arrange to accommodate a family from 24 Chandless Street who had found it necessary to evacuate their premises following the collapse of the ceiling due to a leaking roof. Following this they were called to Newall Terrace when the premises 3, 5 and 7 Newall Terrace, together with 1 Surtees Terrace, were evacuated. On this occasion heavy rain fall and melting snow combined with a particularly high tide caused the River Team to overflow. The evacuation was commenced at 6.30 p.m. and completed by 2.0 a.m. the next morning. Temporary accommodation was found for the occupants of the premises concerned and following consultation between the Mayor, the Chairman of the Housing Committee, Housing Manager and Chief Public Health Inspector and the Director of Welfare Services, arrangements were made for the families to be rehoused in Redheugh Court and Coulton Gardens. Particular regard must be paid to all those members of Staff of the Borough Architect's Department, Transport and Cleansing Department and the Welfare Services Department who worked on the evacuation on the Friday night and the early hours of Saturday morning in appalling conditions of cold muddy water which at times was almost to the thighs in depth and with constant rain falling.

Whilst arrangements were being made for the transfer of furniture and rehousing of these families notification came of a fire at 7 Mafeking Street where a bed had been destroyed, apparently by an old lady going around with a lighted candle. This old lady was transferred to Fountain View and settled happily after a few days.

### **Domiciliary Welfare Services of Elderly Persons—General**

The general welfare of elderly persons in the Borough has received the continuous attention of the Department. Social Welfare Officers are always available to visit, advise and help elderly people in their own homes. They provide a link between Statutory and Voluntary Services and any elderly person in difficulty is encouraged to contact the Welfare Services Department.



## Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations Interested in the Welfare of the Aged

Progress with the establishment and the link between Voluntary and Statutory Agencies went ahead during 1965 at a rapid pace. The establishment of District Committees, additional luncheon clubs, outings and holiday schemes came into being.

During the year the Department was closely associated with the newly established Gateshead Town Festival run by the Gateshead Old People's Welfare Standing Committee in aid of funds for work amongst the aged. This in itself is a considerable step forward in joint co-operation which primarily came about due to the appointment of an Organiser to further this work.

The work of the Welfare Services Department cannot proceed to its fullest degree without the particular aid of volunteers of all types of organisations coming forward to assist those in need.

### Aged Persons' Register

Registrations at 1st January, 1965	..	3,330
New Registrations	.. ..	249
		<hr/>
		3,579
Deaths and Removals out of Area	..	533
		<hr/>
Registrations at 31st December, 1965	..	3,046
		<hr/>

Progress with this Register which originally was hoped to comprise the majority of aged persons in the Borough, of necessity, had to slow down and at present it really comprises a Register of "at risk" cases.

### Meals on Wheels Service

The delivery of meals through the Meals on Wheels Service is providing a useful supplementary form of visiting and has brought friendship into the homes of the aged through the medium of the volunteers. It has also enabled the Department to have first hand information of any change in circumstances requiring attention. Particular tribute is paid to those ladies of the W.R.V.S., British Red Cross and Townswomens Guild for their help during the year.

It is particularly pleasing to note that never once did this service miss out during the whole of the year.

There is still further scope for extension of the service, the Organisations concerned are always willing to receive additional helpers even if they are not members of their organisation. The administration of the service is carried out directly by the Welfare Services Department but once again the service could not be what it is were it not for those giving of their services freely, generously and voluntarily.

### Luncheon Clubs

During the year additional Luncheon Clubs were established at Teams, Bensham, Wrekenton and Lobley Hill as well as the one already established at Claremont.

The inception of this service is primarily due to the increased numbers of District Committee and the availability of voluntary help. The benefits felt by those attending luncheon clubs are expressed frequently by the recipients. The main problem in this service is finding suitable accommodation in which to establish the clubs. Schools are in use during the day and in certain areas there are no other suitable premises.

### **Pre-Paid Post Card Service**

Arrangements have continued during the year with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board Officers, together with the appropriate Local Authority Officers, for the distributing of pre-paid post cards to aged persons. The post card draws attention to the various welfare services which are available in the area and requests that should the recipient be interested, would he or she please put their name and address on the card and post it, no stamp being necessary.

It is also pointed out that even though there may be no particular problem at the moment, the card should be retained for use if at some future time the service can be of help.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

### **Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention to Hospital or Residential Accommodation**

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, empowers the Local Authority to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove compulsorily to suitable premises the following:—

- (a) persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from any other persons, proper care and attention.

During the present year it has been necessary on two occasions to use the powers based in the Local Authority to make compulsory removals. There have also been a number of cases where at first it was felt that it might be necessary to use powers but due to careful persuasion, the persons involved voluntarily entered residential accommodation or were prepared to accept domiciliary help.

### **Burials**

Arrangements were made by the Department for 16 funerals under the duties laid upon the Authority to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the Council's area, where it appears that no suitable arrangements have been made or are being made.

Opportunity was taken to obtain reimbursement of the expenses involved or as much thereof as possible by claim upon insurance, death grants, etc.

<i>Year Ended</i>	<i>Number of Funerals</i>	<i>Gross Cost</i>	<i>Amount recovered</i>
31.12.65	16	£281 15s. 0d.	£270 7s. 0d.



## Care and Protection of Property

The Welfare Services Committee is responsible, under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the protection of moveable property of persons admitted to Hospital or residential accommodation where it appears that there is a danger of loss or damage and no other suitable arrangements have been made.

The first step in arranging for the safeguarding of property is to ascertain whether any relative is prepared to accept responsibility for its safe custody, and if not, then it becomes the duty of the Department to take necessary precautions. The action to be taken varies according to circumstances but normally it includes ensuring that the premises in which the property is housed are properly secured, notifying the Police of persons absence, making an inventory and removing money and valuables for safe custody.

The Department dealt with 53 cases during the year and in 29 instances arrangements were made for relatives or friends to assume responsibility and to indemnify the Corporation.

## Receiverships

It was not necessary to make application for the Borough Treasurer to be appointed Receiver of income of persons deemed to be temporarily unable to manage their own affairs. Several persons however were given information and advice regarding affairs of their relatives and friends who had been admitted to hospital and where management of affairs was under consideration.

## Welfare of the Blind

### *Registration and Other Statistics*

Statistics concerning the blind are collated on a regional basis and are drawn up by Local Authorities or Voluntary Societies acting as agents for Local Authorities. The figures are analysed according to age groups, sex, cause of blindness, aged at onset of blindness, occupation and other points of interest. As a result of this and the fact that there is a financial incentive to register, the available information concerning the evidence of blindness is of a quite different order of accuracy than that relating to any other disability.

### *Register*

Number on Register at 1st January, 1965	230
Number examined and Certified Blind ..	13
Number transferred from Other Authorities	2
	<hr/> 245
Deaths .. .. .	26
Transferred to other Authorities .. ..	3
Decertified .. .. .	3
	<hr/> 213



## Classification of Registered Blind Persons

	Male	Female	Total	Age Groups	
<i>Children under 16 years</i>					
Educable .. .. .	2	2	4	4	5-15 plus 4
Uneducable .. .. .	—	—	—		
<i>Employed Blind Persons:</i>					
<i>Workshops for the Blind</i>					
Basket Workers .. .. .	5	—	5	14	21-39 3
Mattress Makers .. .. .	3	—	3		40-49 5
Brush Makers .. .. .	2	—	2		50-59 4
Mat Makers .. .. .	3	—	3		60-64 1
Firewood Workers .. .. .	1	—	1		65 over 1
<i>Open Industry</i>					
Shorthand Typist .. .. .	1	—	1	7	16-20 1
Telephone Operators .. .. .	2	—	2		21-39 1
Shopkeeper .. .. .	1	—	1		40-49 2
Machine Tool Operator .. .. .	1	—	1		50-59 2
Labourer .. .. .	1	—	1		60-64 1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	—	1		
<i>Undergoing Training</i>					
For Sheltered Employment .. .. .	—	—	—		
For Open Industry .. .. .	—	—	—		
<i>Unemployed but capable of and available for work</i>					
<i>Already Trained</i>					
Sheltered Employment .. .. .	1	—	1	2	30-39 1
Open Industry .. .. .	—	—	—		50-59 1
<i>Without Training</i>					
In Open Employment .. .. .	1	—	1		
Not Available for work .. .. .	10	32	42	186	16-59 35
Not capable of work .. .. .	7	9	16		60-64 23
Not working (65 and over) .. .. .	44	84	128		65 over 128
			213		

## Causes of Blindness

	Age in Years				
	0-4	5-15	16-59	60 Over	Total
<i>Congenital Causes:</i>					
Cataract .. .. .	—	1	3	5	9
Nystagmus .. .. .	—	2	2	2	6
Albinism .. .. .	—	—	2	—	2
Retrolental Fibroplasia .. .. .	—	2	—	—	2
Absence of eyes .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Others .. .. .	—	—	6	1	7
<i>Accidents:</i>					
Trauma .. .. .	—	—	8	4	12
<i>Diseases of Refractive Media:</i>					
Iritis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Keratitis .. .. .	—	—	5	3	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	2	3	5
Cataract .. .. .	—	—	1	59	60
Myopia .. .. .	—	—	4	6	10
Others .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—

					Age in Years				
					0-4	5-15	16-59	60 Over	Total
<i>Diseases of Perceptive Media:</i>									
Sequal to brain disease	..	..	—	—	1	1	1	2	
Glaucoma	..	..	..	—	2	17	19		
Arterial Disease	..	..	..	—	3	6	9		
Retinal Disease	..	..	..	—	4	18	22		
Optic Atrophy	..	..	..	—	5	9	14		
<i>Systemic Disease:</i>									
Syphilis	..	..	..	—	6	7	13		
Diabetes	..	..	..	—	—	2	2		
Other Causes:	..	..	..	—	2	7	9		
					—	5	57	151	213

*Blind Persons Physically Defective and Mentally Sub-Normal and Mentally Ill—All Ages*

							Male	Female	Total
(a) Mentally Sub-normal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
(b) Physically Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	19	26
(c) Deaf without Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
(d) Deaf with Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
(e) Hard of Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8
(f) Mentally Sub-normal and Deaf with Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
(g) Mentally Sub-normal and Hard of Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
(h) Physically Defective and Deaf with Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
(i) Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
							14	35	49

*Blind Persons in Residential and Hospital Accommodation*

							Male	Female	Total
Residential Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
Other Homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Hospital for Mentally Ill	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Hospital for Mentally Sub-Normal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
							7	14	21

*Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (Excluding Recertifications and Transfers from Other Areas) During the Year—12 Persons*

Age at Date of Registration												90	Total									
												Over										
												16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	
Male ..	..	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	7									
Female ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	5									
Total ..	..	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	12									

*Age at onset of Blindness*

	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 Over	Total
Male ..	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	7
Female ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	5
Total ..	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	—	12

The Ophthalmologist has examined 26 new cases during the year with the following results:—

Certified Blind ..	13
Certified as Partially Sighted ..	6
Not Certified ..	7

*Registration*

The number of Registered Blind Persons in age groups for the last ten years are as follows:—

	Under 21	21-49	50-65	65-69	Over 70	Total	Male	Female
1956 ..	10	41	61	27	133	272	122	150
1957 ..	10	39	59	30	136	274	118	156
1958 ..	10	41	53	36	127	267	115	152
1959 ..	8	36	54	35	122	255	115	140
1960 ..	7	34	62	24	120	247	101	146
1961 ..	9	35	63	25	114	246	100	146
1962 ..	9	31	53	26	120	239	94	145
1963 ..	7	30	54	24	120	235	95	140
1964 ..	7	27	48	22	126	230	89	141
1965 ..	7	27	50	21	108	213	85	128

*Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons**Causes of Disability*

	Cataract	Claucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(1) No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F. of Form D.D.8 (rev. 1957) recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	—	—	—	6
(b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) ..	4	1	—	2
(2) No. of cases at 1(b) above, which on follow-up action received treatment	2	1	—	2

*Home Teaching and Home Visiting Service*

The regular visiting of registered blind has been maintained and the service has been augmented by Welfare Assistants to undertake the less complex duties thereby allowing the qualified Officer to concentrate knowledge, skill and experience to the best possible advantage for those requiring special training and attention.

935 Visits were made during the year.



It is becoming increasingly evident, as will be seen by the statistical data shown earlier, that the majority of our blind population are over the age of 70 and in most cases have no desire to learn Braille, Moon or diversionary handicrafts. In the main the majority require those services normally required by aged persons. Consequently the skills of a Home Teacher are not in so great a demand as some 20 years ago. With augmentation of the services by the Welfare Assistants and training Home Teachers, the skilled services of the Home Teacher are being made increasingly available to those in the younger age groups who need the services most.

### *Overcoming Disability*

In assisting newly blind persons to overcome the effects of their disability, the Social Welfare Officer helps to ease the shock and demonstrate ways in which normal activities can be continued to a greater or lesser degree. Arrangements are made for Ophthalmic examinations and advice on the financial and other benefits available is given. The possibility of social or industrial rehabilitation is also considered.

### *Instruction in Handicrafts and Simple Diversionary Occupations*

Classes have been held at the Social Centre, Prince Consort Road, on two afternoons per week and features include handicrafts, embossed literature, talking book, concerts, games and the provision of light refreshments at every session.

### *Voluntary Society and Special Grants and Assistance*

Various Voluntary Associations have given special grants and assistance covering deserving cases.

### *National Library for the Blind*

The Welfare Services Committee contributes on a per capita basis towards the provisions of a library service in braille or moon embossed type.

Blind persons take advantage of the service.

### *Holidays, Hostel Accommodation, etc.*

Blind persons and guides so desiring enjoy holidays at special homes for the blind, The Haven, Scarborough, and Craven Lodge, Harrogate, throughout the season.

Holiday grants contributing towards the cost of holidays were available from the Newcastle and Gateshead Voluntary Society for the Blind.

### *Industrial Rehabilitation*

The Ministry of Labour is responsible for arranging for blind persons to undertake a course of industrial rehabilitation and it is standing procedure for representatives of the Ministry and the Welfare Services Department to confer on the employment prospects of individual cases, so as to eventually ensure the best possible placement in employment.

### *Workshops for the Adult Blind*

The main provision of sheltered employment for blind persons in the Tyne Area, is by way of occupation in the Workshops, Whickham View, Newcastle upon Tyne. 14 Blind persons from Gateshead are employed at the Workshops which are administered by a Joint Management Committee.

A variety of trades are followed and include basket work, brush making, mat making, etc. It is significant that in almost all respects the standards and output compare favourably with the national average.

Financial assistance towards the cost of maintaining the Workshops facilities and towards the cost of improvements, alterations and new machinery, is apportioned between the constituent local authorities, Newcastle upon Tyne, Gateshead, South Shields and Northumberland County Council.

### **Welfare of the Partially Sighted**

The number of persons Registered as Partially Sighted as at 1st January, 1965, are as follows:—

Number on Register at 1st January, 1965 ..	52
Number of cases examined and certified ..	7
Transferred from Other Authorities ..	1
	<hr/>
	60
Deaths .. .. .	5
Transferred to Other Authorities ..	1
Certified Blind .. .. .	1
Decertified due to improved vision ..	2
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/>

### *Classification of Registered Partially Sighted Persons*

	Male	Female	Total	Age Groups	
<i>Persons near and prospectively Blind:</i>					
Employed .. .. .	—	—	—		
Undergoing training .. .. .	—	—	—		
Unemployed—capable of work	—	—	—	50-64	4
not capable of work .. .. .	5	22	27	65 over	23
<i>Persons mainly industrially Handicapped:</i>					
Employed .. .. .	2	2	4	16-20	1
Undergoing training .. .. .	—	—	—	21-49	3
Unemployed—capable of work	2	2	4	21-49	4
not capable of work .. .. .	—	—	—		
<i>Persons requiring observation only:</i>					
Aged 16 and over .. .. .	6	8	14	16-20	1
				21-49	3
				50-64	3
				65 over	7
<i>Children aged 5 and under 16:</i>					
Educable .. .. .	—	2	2		
<i>Children under 5:</i>					
Educable .. .. .	—	—	—		
			<hr/>		
			51		
			<hr/>		

### Follow-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(1) No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F. of Form B.D.8 (rev. 1957) recommends:				
(a) no treatment .. .. .	—	—	—	1
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical .. .. .	5	—	—	1
(2) Cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	1	—	—	1

### Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

The following changes in the Register of the Deaf have taken place during the year:—

Number on Register at 1st January, 1965	202
New Registrations .. .. .	16
Removals into area .. .. .	2
	220
Deaths .. .. .	4
Removals out of area .. .. .	2
	214

### Classification of Registered Deaf Persons

	Under 16		16-64		65 Over		Total		Accum. Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Deaf without Speech	9	3	37	32	6	4	52	39	91
Deaf with Speech ..	3	1	10	10	4	3	17	14	31
Hard of Hearing ..	—	—	16	19	22	35	38	54	92
	12	4	63	61	32	42	107	107	214

### Assistance in Securing Employment

Generally, it can be said that deafness does not incapacitate to the same extent as other disabilities but it does bring its own special problems. There is no provision for sheltered employment as no need for this has ever been demonstrated, relatively few of the deaf are unemployed. On the other hand, their placement and maintenance in employment is not achieved without a great deal of effort on the part of the Welfare Officer concerned who works in close co-operation with the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officers and the Youth Employment Service.

Work placements were found for 20 persons during the year and analysis of placings is as follows:—



<i>Job</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Metal Polisher .. ..	1	—	1
Micro Switch Operator ..	—	1	1
Machinist .. ..	—	6	6
Labourer .. ..	2	—	2
Presser .. ..	1	—	1
French Polisher .. ..	1	—	1
Apprentice Gauge Operator ..	1	—	1
Apprentice Engineer .. ..	1	—	1
Hand Sewer .. ..	—	3	3
Fettler .. ..	1	—	1
Bakery Hand .. ..	1	—	1
Shoe Repairer .. ..	1	—	1
	10	10	20

### *Practical Assistance*

Many occasions arise when deaf people need the services of an interpreter to assist them with the more complex events of daily life, ranging from interviews of official or private business to help in domestic worries. In common with hearing people, they need advice on problems which occur even more so because of their limitations in certain ways.

The services of the Social Welfare Officers are always available to help the deaf lead full and useful lives.

Unlike the true deaf many of the hard of hearing grow up with normal hearing and are more able to maintain contact with the hearing worlds, particularly since the provision of hearing aids through the National Health Service.

The Social Welfare Officer is always available to give advice and instruction. He encourages self help, the practice of lip reading and use of hearing aids and advises on employment and other difficulties.

Ministry of Health Circular 26/61 reviews the categories of deafness into those shown under the section "Classification of Registered Deaf Persons". In 1965 the figures show a total increase of 12 over 1964 yet this total is only accurate of those who have applied for registration. The total number of deaf persons in the Borough is entirely unknown, there must be many who could use our services who are entirely unaware of their existence.

There are still many ways in which these services can be and must be developed, for instance, there is much more that can be done for those who are hard of hearing. Particular attention needs to be given to the needs of the increasing group of deaf with speech. There must be better arrangements for assessment of deafness and periodic re-assessment of hearing, including those medically diagnosed as suffering from permanent total deafness. There needs to be greater attention paid to all that is meant by manual and oral means of communication and the resulting problems.

### Welfare of Physically Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

Under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council is charged with the duty to maintain a register of Physically Handicapped Persons who may be in need of assistance. Amongst other things it has the responsibility to help persons to overcome any disability with advice or guidance, the promotion of social and recreational activities and practical assistance in the home by the provision of special appliances or adaptations to the structure.

The following changes in the Register have taken place during the year:—

			<i>At</i> 1st Jan., 1965	<i>At</i> 1st Jan., 1964
Number on Register	..	..	175	107
Removals into Area	..	..	4	3
New cases Registered	..	..	31	69
			210	179
Deaths	..	..	5	3
Removals out of Area	..	..	3	1
			202	175

### Classification of Registered Persons

The Classification of Registered Persons is as follows:—

Epileptics	..	..	..	..	..	15
Disseminated Sclerosis			..	..	..	19
Spastic	..	..	..	..	..	14
Polio	..	..	..	..	..	15
Parkinsonians	..	..	..	..	..	10
Accident and Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	32
Heart and Respiratory Condition			..	..	..	17
Arthritic and Rheumatic			..	..	..	27
Others	..	..	..	..	..	53
						202

### Home Visiting

The regular visiting of the physically handicapped has been maintained and the service has been augmented by the engagement of Assistant Welfare Officers to undertake the less complex duties.

529 Visits were made during the year.

### Adaptations

The Welfare Services Committee are authorised to incur expenditure in the adaptation of houses occupied by disabled persons by providing handgrips and handrails to outside steps and indoor staircases. Grips have been fitted in the bathroom and in toilets the height of the toilet seat has been raised. Much of the adaptation work, however, is connected with laying down runways, pavement crossovers and garage sites for the storage of motorised and other invalid carriages.



### *Access to Public Buildings*

During the year particular emphasis was made to the need for easier access to public buildings by handicapped persons, particularly those who are confined to wheelchairs. Those of us who are particularly mobile often do not realise that many of our handicapped people are unable to gain entry, even if assisted, to our public offices and shops.

During the year one firm in Newcastle opened their store at Christmas time, after normal hours, and made available shopping facilities to handicapped from both Newcastle and Gateshead. Following their shopping those handicapped who were present were treated to refreshments in the staff canteen of the store concerned. The Handicapped themselves were transported from their homes to the shop concerned by the Department's vehicle. In return for the wonderful hospitality and facilities made available to them, the handicapped, as a group, forwarded to the staff of the shop certain goods which they had made themselves in the Handicapped Persons' Centre.

It is hoped that in 1966 similar arrangements can be entered into with certain Gateshead Shops.

### *Handicapped Persons' Diversionary Occupation Centre*

In 1964 the Centre opened full time and due to the considerable success of the work during the year, it was necessary to increase the staff to cope with the number of persons desirous of attending. The fabric of the centre however leaves a lot to be desired and if this work is to continue and expand, it would appear necessary within a very short time that some alternative accommodation must be found.

### *Handicapped Persons Housing*

A considerable stride forward in the work amongst the handicapped was made during the year by the preparation, in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, of a priority list of persons requiring handicapped persons dwellings.

The availability of suitable premises for adaptation is small and the cost of a fully equipped purpose built bungalow is terribly high. It would seem that a basic type of dwelling with good access, wide doors and availability of ground floor toilet, bathroom and bedroom facilities is an essential.

### *General*

The work of the Department steadily increases particularly in the sphere of the aged, in co-operation with voluntary and statutory authorities, and particularly amongst the general classes of physically handicapped who are becoming increasingly numerous and it is feared will become more so due to the number of persons who are seriously injured due to road accidents.



## B. CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Report by Mr. E. B. Roycroft, Children's Officer

"The Children's Officer has pleasure in submitting his report for the year ended 31st March, 1966.

The responsibilities of the Children's Committee fall broadly into three main categories. Firstly the Committee has responsibilities to children deprived of normal home life and this includes investigation, residential care, boarding out, rehabilitation, and kindred social work, such as child protection and adoption. Secondly the Children's Committee has a responsibility to delinquent children which includes Court duties, the provision of approved school training and after care, and the provision of remand home places. Thirdly the Committee has responsibilities in relation to preventive work which requires that families at risk receive advice, guidance and assistance with the view to diminishing the need to receive the children into care, and to diminish the need of bringing the children before the Court.

In all these three categories the demands made upon the services provided by the Committee have been heavy, and have considerably increased during the past twelve months.

During the year under review ninety seven children were admitted to care under Section 1 of the Children Act, and twenty six children were committed to care under Fit Person Orders. The last figure is particularly significant as it shows an increase of more than double the average number of children committed to care in the previous five years.

The main reason for children being received into care is still the short term illness, or confinement of the mother (65). However there are still a considerable proportion who are abandoned or deserted by their mother (13), but only two children were received into care because the family had been evicted. The increased number of Fit Person Orders can be accounted for by two different factors, firstly several large families were committed to care following prosecutions of neglect or ill-treatment, in the Juvenile Court. Secondly the Magistrates have found advantage in using the Fit Person Order to have some children and young persons receive the specialist care that the Children's Committee can provide, rather than commit these children to approved schools. This has meant that there has been a larger proportion of teenage children committed to care during the twelve months under review, and this has in itself presented considerable problems of accommodation and correct placement.

Ninety nine children were discharged from care, the majority of them (83) were returned to their parents or relatives, and eleven reached the age of 18 years. On the 31st March there were one hundred and seventy one children in the care of the Committee, this being an increase of twenty four over the same date last year.

It is encouraging to report that despite the increased pressures, the number of children boarded out with foster parents remains approximately the same. Most children received into care on a short stay basis are placed in foster homes, but it has proved increasingly difficult to find lodgings and foster homes for older children. It has proved necessary to

make greater use of voluntary children's homes during this year and this has been partly to accommodate the large families committed to care, and partly to assist in providing specialist care for some of the difficult older children.

During the year Briermede Children's Home was closed and in its place the first of two small family group homes was opened. This has meant a temporary reduction in the number of places that the Children's Committee can provide in its own homes, and also is one of the factors accounting for the increase in the use of voluntary homes.

Another feature that must be noted concerning the children received into care during the year, is that the proportion of children over the age of fifteen has considerably increased. On the 31st March there were twice as many (52) over school leaving age in the care of the Committee, as at the corresponding date last year (27).

The demands made upon the Children's services under the second category of responsibilities has shown a marked increase over the previous years. It is disturbing to report that the number of young persons detained in approved schools is thirty one for 1966, an increase of ten over the previous year. This is despite considerable efforts made by Child Care Officers, Probation Officers and other social workers to find alternative means of assisting some young persons. Indeed a number of boys have been received into care or committed to care under Fit Person Orders in order to provide them with specialist supervision and care, as an alternative to committing them to approved schools.

A firm system of liaison exists between the Children's Department and the Police and sixty-eight children have been reported by the Chief Constable to the Children's Officer, as having been involved in some form of trouble, but who would not be brought before the Juvenile Court. Offers of advice and assistance have been made to the parents of all these children, but only six have accepted the assistance of the supervision and advice of a Child Care Officer. However other parents have indicated that they are grateful for the offer and are now aware that there is a place where they can obtain advice should a further difficulty arise.

The work in relation to families at risk has more than doubled during the past two years. In 1965 ninety cases were helped by advice or assistance under the 1963 Act, and in the twelve months under review this had risen to one hundred and seventy five. Although most of this work is in the form of guidance and voluntary supervision given to families or children, assistance in kind and some times in cash has helped to prevent children from being received into care.

As the work of the Committee is becoming more publicised many more people have approached the Department for advice in matters connected with the upbringing of their children, rent arrears, housing problems, and marital difficulties. Whilst assisting parents with these problems may not always be directly related to preventing children from being received into care, it is felt that in the long term it diminishes the possibility of the break-up of a family.

The actual amount of case work assistance given to families at risk has been very much intensified. It is almost impossible to estimate exactly how many parents and children are being assisted and supervised



in this way as the intensity with which the family needs visiting may vary from time to time. However, it is estimated that about fifty families are being supervised at any one time, and visiting may be as frequent as three or four times a week or as little as once a month. However despite many efforts by the Child Care Officers it has some times not been possible to prevent the breakdown of some of these families. In most cases of breakdown every personal service of the Local Authority has been involved in some way or another with helping the family, and many voluntary services may have been involved as well.

The Committee have now decided to try to re-unite more of these families by sending the mother away for training with her children, and then supporting the family in council accommodation when they return. However much more thought may have to be given to our methods of helping these families before breakdown, and it may be that one of the Council's Committees may have to consider the appointment of specialist officers who will concentrate on supporting a small number of these very difficult problem families.

In examining the reasons why some of these families have broken down, I have found that some or all of the following factors have been involved in each family.

1. An inadequate and deprived family background of one or both of the parents. (This is apparent in nearly every case of breakdown).
2. Low intelligence of one or both of the parents.
3. Father deserted or dead.
4. Father unable to keep regular employment due either to lack of training, poor health, or lack of inclination.
5. Poor physical health of mother probably coupled with her unwillingness to seek medical help.
6. Temporary or permanent mental ill health of one or both of the parents.

These factors seem to be the main symptoms of problem families living within the Committee area. The low intelligence and instability of the parents can mean the children are not stimulated in their physical and intellectual growth and usually have very poor school attendance records. Although housing is usually adequate there are often severe rent arrears and the accommodation is usually in a very poor state of repair. Mental and physical ill health accounts for the mother having low housekeeping standards and the result is often an appalling mess, and dirty children. Whilst mothers are usually the centre of the blame for children not being properly cared for, I believe that the factor of irresponsible fatherhood has probably caused more actual breakdowns of these problem family situations.

The Co-ordinating Committee has met regularly during this year and Officers of many of the Corporation Departments and voluntary agencies have considered every possible means of helping some of these problem families. The work of the Co-ordinating Committee has greatly assisted the Children's Officer and has resulted, on several occasions in children remaining in their own homes, or in being returned to their parents at an earlier stage.



Finally in reviewing the work of the year ending 31st March, 1966, the Children's Officer must thank all members of his staff who have worked with tremendous enthusiasm and little regard to hours or time in their efforts to assist problem families and deprived children. Thanks must also be extended to the staff of voluntary children's homes, who have been so co-operative in caring for our children, some times at very short notice. Indeed the importance of considering the role of residential workers has been considerably heightened. At a time when hours of work is a matter of national importance, the residential staff in the Committee's homes and in voluntary homes regularly work a 60 or 70 hour week, without complaint and accept this as part of their service to the children in their care.

Thanks is also due to all other voluntary and statutory agencies in the area who, without exception, have co-operated with the Officers of the Children's Department and made every endeavour to co-ordinate their efforts for the benefit of families at risk and deprived children.

E. B. ROYCROFT,  
*Children's Officer*

	31st March 1964	31st March 1965	31st March 1966
No. of children received into care under Section 1 Children Act 1948, during the 12 months ending	92	93	71
No. of children received under Fit Person Orders during the 12 months ending .. .. .	7	12	26
No. of children discharged from care during the 12 months ending .. .. .	112	118	99
Total number of children in care on .. .. .	148	148	191
No. of these children boarded out or placed in suitable lodgings .. .. .	75	70	68
No. of these children supervised in their own homes or in special hostels .. .. .	11	14	21
No. of these children cared for in Gateshead Children's Homes .. .. .	31	37	27
No. of these children in voluntary homes .. ..	13	18	36
No. of children in residential nurseries .. ..	0	2	1
Of these children the following were:			
under 5 years .. .. .	16	20	27
between 5 and 15 years .. .. .	101	100	92
over 15 years .. .. .	31	27	52
No. of children detained in approved school on ..	22	21	31
No. of children detained or released from approved school being visited, advised, and befriended by officers of the department .. .. .	0	31	31
Total number of children for whom application for care was made and averted by preventive casework or action under Section 1 of the Children's and Young Person Act 1963 .. .. .	58	90	175

### **C. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)**

Five cases were referred to the Medical Officer of Health for possible action under the above Act.

Information as to the cases was received from medical practitioners, a welfare officer, a health visitor and a firm of solicitors.

In two cases the necessary certificate under the National Assistance Act and the urgency certificate under the Amendment Act were issued and the persons removed, one to Dunston Hill Hospital and the other to Fountain View Welfare Hostel.

One person entered the Hostel voluntarily.

Of the two remaining cases, one was kept under surveillance and in the other a court order was applied for, but in the interim the person left the town to stay with relatives.

### **D. PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933**

During the year ended April, 1966, 15 persons were registered for the sale of poisons listed in Part II of the Poisons List, and these were supervised on behalf of the Council by the Pharmaceutical Society's Inspector.

### **E. SUPERANNUATION ACTS**

109 persons (71 males and 38 females), were examined for new appointments with the Gateshead Local Authority. Ten males and one female were examined on behalf of other authorities. One male and one female were examined by another authority on behalf of Gateshead.

Under the Manual Worker's Scheme, 139 persons (121 males and 18 females), were examined for inclusion in this scheme.

Nine people were examined after application by them to be retired on the grounds of ill-health and 3 were examined after various periods of sickness to ascertain their fitness to continue at work.



## PART V

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector—G. Charlton, 1965

Steady progress in the field of environmental health continued throughout the year, with a marked emphasis on the health, safety and welfare of office and shop workers.

In spite of pressing commitments in other aspects of the work, the operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 received the maximum attention possible and by the end of the year a large proportion of the registered premises had been inspected. Many premises were also made to comply with the provisions of the Act and Regulations, which entailed supervision by the staff and, consequently, slowed down the rate of general inspections. If the same progress can be maintained throughout 1966 all the premises in the Borough coming within the scope of the Act should have received a general inspection.

The clearance of unfit houses also continued at a pace estimated to keep ahead of the re-housing programme and by the end of the year 1,548 houses were at some stage of clearance procedure. A further 43 houses were also dealt with by individual closing and demolition orders.

Slow but steady progress was made on the implementation of the Clean Air Act and work commenced on the conversions of fireplaces in No. 7 and No. 9 Wrekenton Areas. The two orders covering these areas come into operation on the 1st July, 1966 and affect 1,108 dwellings and 45 other premises. No further orders were declared by the Council during 1965 but surveys were carried out on two areas in preparation for their submission early in 1966.

It is regrettable that the completion date for the clean air programme appears to be more obscure as the years pass and may be attributed to two factors:—

- (1) That the region is restricted to the use of hard coke, and
- (2) That the higher costs involved in converting fireplaces to burn this type of fuel are reducing the number of conversions which can be carried out within the finances available.

A further problem is encountered in the many houses in the town fitted with Newcastle boilers. These boilers cannot be adapted for use with room heaters and require replacing with a complete hot water system, involving an expenditure of about £100 per house. It is hoped that the anticipated improvement in the supply of open fire fuel to the region will materialise soon and widen the choice of appliances which can be installed.

At this point I should like to pay tribute to Dr. Grant, who retired in November after 30 years as Medical Officer of Health. As head of the Department, he was highly respected by all members of his staff and it was not surprising that his retirement caused a good deal of regret.



During the whole of his service, he gave advice and help freely, and it was always offered in a pleasant and assuring manner. I am certain Dr. Grant must feel satisfied with the improvements to the health and environment of the people of the town effected during his term of office, and be able to enjoy his retirement in the knowledge that he has completed a worthwhile task.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and co-operation during the year and offer my fullest co-operation and best wishes to Dr. Yarrow.

## A. WATER SUPPLY

An adequate supply of pure, wholesome water was again maintained throughout the year by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company.

The sources of supply are a large catchment area and reservoirs in Northumberland and the River Tyne.

After receiving filtration and chlorination treatment, the water is distributed to part of the town directly from the mains and also pumped to two service reservoirs at Beacon Lough and Carr Hill, which serve the higher areas in the town. The reconstruction work on Carr Hill Reservoir was completed and both reservoirs are now covered.

The Water Company's statements as to quantity of water in store each month show:—

A maximum of 5,204 million gallons in December  
A minimum of 3,713 million gallons in January

The monthly average of 4,620 million gallons was well above the average monthly amount in store during the previous year.

10 samples were taken and submitted for chemical analysis and all were reported as satisfactory. A further sample was submitted for analysis following the treatment of the mains in part of the town with pyrethrins, in an effort to eradicate *Asellus Aquaticus* or water shrimp.

The sample was found to contain less than 0.01 parts per million pyrethrins and the treatment appeared to be quite successful.

11 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and were all reported as satisfactory.

The following is a report of the Public Analyst on a sample submitted in February, when the amount in store was almost at its lowest for the year.

<i>Chemical Results</i>					<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	200
Chlorine as Chlorides	..	..	..	..	21
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.06
Albumunoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	..	0.9
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	..	..	..	..	1.7
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	133
Non-carbonate hardness	..	..	..	..	43
Carbonate hardness	..	..	..	..	90

<i>Chemical Results</i>	<i>Parts per million</i>
Lead and Copper .. .. .	None
Iron .. .. .	Trace
Appearance and colour, Hazen degrees 5	Satisfactory
Smell and Taste .. .. .	Satisfactory
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Satisfactory
P.H. value .. .. .	7.2
Residual Chlorine .. .. .	0.02 p.p.m.

#### REPORT

This sample of water is pure and wholesome and of satisfactory organic purity.

The water is practically colourless and it is free from deposit, odour or taste.

I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for a Public Supply.

(Signed) W. GORDON CAREY

## B. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate. There are no areas in which new sewage schemes are urgently needed. Tenders are being asked for a new drainage scheme in South Gateshead to drain the proposed housing areas at Allerdene and Harlow Green South.

## C. PUBLIC CLEANSING

The following report on the work of the Cleansing Department for the year is kindly supplied by Mr. L. Collins, M.INST.,P.C., A.M.I.T.A., A.R.S.H.:—

### 1. Refuse Collection

#### (a) House Refuse

The population of the County Borough of Gateshead is approximately 101,760 persons. The area is 4,560 acres, which, for the purpose of the domestic refuse collection service, is divided into sixteen sections.

Thirteen of these sections are serviced by a driver and a team of four binmen, two have a team of one driver and six binmen, and one has a team of one driver and two binmen, *i.e.* a total crew of 82 men.

This crew services approximately 35,000 premises, once per week. In addition to these there are 1,750 dwelling units in multi-storey buildings and maisonettes which are serviced daily, three times or twice weekly according to requirements.

The estimated weight of domestic refuse collected during the year, based on monthly test weighings is 37,875 tons.

During the year the service was twice disrupted, once in November due to heavy snowfall, and again in December, due to the incidence of holidays, which this year fell at the week-end. Normally operators are able to work week-ends and thus obviate excessive arrears of collection. However the position was speedily restored to normal in spite of the enormous volume of refuse with which the crews had to deal.



(b) *Trade Refuse*

The removal and disposal of trade refuse from business premises is not a service to which ratepayers are entitled in return for the payment of rates. Furthermore, if a Local Authority does provide a trade refuse collection service, which they are under no obligation to do, or carries out removals more frequently than they are obliged to do then they may charge for services rendered.

Recognising the need for a trade refuse collection service, the County Borough of Gateshead has authorised its establishment, and the following scale of charges is applied:—

For the collection and disposal of Trade Refuse contained in Standard Dustbins, *i.e.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft. capacity: 1/-d. per bin per collection.

For the collection and disposal of Trade Refuse contained in Bulk Container of  $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  cu. yd. capacity: 5/6d. per container per collection.

*Note:* Both the above rates are subject to 25% discount in respect of the domestic content of such refuse.

For the collection and disposal of Trade Refuse which is not contained in an approved receptacle, the charge is at cost, *i.e.* vehicle time, labour and administration costs.

For the disposal of Trade Refuse delivered to Corporation Tips on permit, the following charges apply:—

For vehicles of up to 1 ton carrying capacity	2/6d. per load
For vehicles from 1 to 4 tons carrying capacity	5/-d. per load
For vehicles over 4 tons carrying capacity	7/6d. per load

The County Borough area embraces a Government Trading Estate, for which a daily refuse collection service is provided with one special type vehicle and a team of three men, *i.e.* driver and two binmen. A Container system is in operation on this Estate, and approximately 85 receptacles of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cu. yd. capacity are emptied daily.

In addition to the aforementioned vehicle, another of similar type operates in the town centre area on the collection of trade refuse from shops, etc., the majority of which have either standard dustbins or other small containers in use, but the remainder have Containers similar to those installed on the Trading Estate.

The container system was installed to effect economies in the cost of trade refuse collection, and containers may be obtained from the Department at cost. The Corporation having entered into a contract for the emptying of a container installed by the owner or occupier of the premises, undertakes to effect renewal of the container as and when deemed necessary. The installation of additional containers is of course, the responsibility of the owner or occupier.

Trade Refuse produced by premises located in the suburban areas is collected in conjunction with the domestic refuse collection service.

It is evident that during the year, the bulk of trade refuse has continued to increase and is presenting quite a problem in regard to disposal.



The revenue received from the trade refuse collection service during the year amounted to £9,060 as against £8,545 for the preceeding year. This indicates the growth of this service.

There is no doubt that the Council's policy in regard to attracting new industry to the town will be reflected in this particular service, and it is pleasing to report that to date no application has been declined. In fact development is being closely observed to ensure that the Department's service keeps in line with the demands.

#### (c) *Garden Refuse*

The collection and disposal of garden refuse is another service to which ratepayers are not entitled in return for the payment of rates. However, the Council's policy in this matter is similar to that in respect of trade refuse and the same scale of charges is applied.

The demand for this service is not very great.

#### (d) *Collection of discarded household effects, extraordinary rubbish, etc.*

The incidence of indiscriminate depositing of rubbish on derelict land, road reserves and demolition areas has been fairly considerable. So much so in fact that the Council gave serious consideration to the problem and, as a result, resolved that facilities for this type of service be provided as a charge against rates.

Hitherto, the Corporation undertook such removals at a nominal cost. However since the new principle was inaugurated on the 1st July 1965, no less than 363 applications were dealt with up to the 31st December 1965. Such is the success of the scheme that the Council has resolved that this service be continued.

#### (e) *Refuse Receptacles*

A Municipal Bin Scheme was inaugurated during the year under review, *i.e.* on the 1st October 1965, so that since then the renewal of a worn out receptacle has been a comparatively simple procedure.

Whilst the installation of the first bin at a normal dwelling house remains the responsibility of the owner or occupier, its replacement is now the responsibility of the Transport & Cleansing Department. Applications in this respect should be directed to the Department at their Central Depot, Park Road, Gateshead, 8.

The Municipal Bin Scheme does not apply to business premises, but the owner or occupiers of such may obtain their requirements at cost from the said Department.

By the introduction of this scheme, it is hoped that eventually completely satisfactory receptacles will be in use at all premises, thus avoiding much of the unsightliness which is often associated with the temporary storage of refuse.

#### (f) *Salvage Collection*

"Salvage" is the term applied to the paper content of trade refuse for which there is a market, provided that the material is clean, free from contraries, and suitably baled for transportation to the mills for pulping.

The Department operates two vehicles each with a driver and mate on the collection of salvage from business premises, and provided that the material is kept free from other trade refuse, and dry, with cartons collapsed and folded, this service can be extended. Otherwise the materials are classified as trade refuse and service charges apply.

A considerable amount of effort has been put into persuading business people to reduce their charges for trade refuse collection by separating salvage and storing it for collection in a proper manner, but a lot more work in this field needs to be done before the service could be regarded as completely satisfactory.

The revenue to the Department from this source during the year under review amounted to £4,214 from the sale of 425 tons of Fibreboard and Mixed Waste Paper.

## 2. Refuse Disposal

The recorded figures in respect of materials disposed of by means of controlled tipping are as follows:—

House and Trade Refuse	..	..	..	..	37,875 tons
Street Sweepings, Gully Contents, etc.	..	..	..	..	3,640 tons
Contractors, etc.	..	..	..	..	14,880 tons
					<hr/>
					56,395 tons
					<hr/>

Receipts from the sale of tipping permits to Contractors, Traders and other Corporation Departments amounted to £5,515.

The ever increasing bulk and corresponding decrease in density of the refuse produced in the town is having a very marked effect. It is becoming increasingly more difficult, and consequently more costly to effectively control the procedure of tipping, compacting and covering. So much so in fact that consideration is being given to ways and means of eliminating more of the paper content from the domestic and trade refuse collected and channelling this through the “salvage” system.

Another factor effecting the bulk of refuse is of course the strides made in the implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act. At many premises today which hitherto were adequately served with a standard 2½ cu. ft. capacity bin, the indications are that a larger receptacle is needed, or an additional container, or more frequent service.

During the year, two of the Corporation’s tipping sites were filled, *i.e.* Grey Mares and New Quarries at Eighton Banks, and a new site at Beggar Wood, Consett Road, was opened on completion of the necessary culvert.

This site has an estimated life of approximately 5 years and negotiations are in train for its extension which will provide tipping space for domestic refuse for a further similar period. However, the quantity of excavated material due to the extensive building programmes in the town, presents a serious problem. During the year, a site was found for approximately 35,000 cubic yards of spoil within the County Borough area, but it is extremely doubtful that this could be repeated. Therefore



the intake of materials other than domestic refuse and certain trade refuse, street sweepings, gully contents, etc., needs to be carefully watched during the next few years until the whole question of refuse disposal for the entire region has been resolved.

### 3. Street Cleansing

#### (a) Street Sweepings

The establishment provided for street sweeping consists of the following:—

Mechanical Sweeper Collector Drivers	..	2
Suction Sweeper Drivers	.. ..	2
Parent Vehicle Driver	.. .. .	1
Chargemen	.. .. .	3
Street Orderlies	.. .. .	42
<i>Total</i>	.. .. .	<u>50</u>

The labour turnover in respect of this service has been excessive. So much so in fact that the Council after considering the problem have resolved that a complete re-organisation be carried out, designed to generally improve service and working conditions.

The re-organisation will provide for the operation of two suction sweeping machines at night on all the main roads, bus routes, etc., in the County Borough area, and during the daytime on those suburban streets which lend themselves to mechanical sweeping.

In addition to this, the town is to be divided into twenty six beats, twelve of which will be manned by two men, *i.e.* Driver/Loader and a Street Orderly, provided with a mini pick-up type vehicle; three further two-men teams equipped with a pedestrian controlled electric truck, and ten beats to be worked by one man supplied with an orderly truck.

With this system it is hoped to attract young men to the street cleansing service, and also provide an avenue for promotion to other sections of the Department.

#### (b) Street Washing

The Department is equipped with one machine which is capable of carrying out high pressure washing of roadways and sprinkling to lay dust in addition to its normal function of gully emptying.

This machine is put into service as and when required during summer months.

#### (c) Gully Cleansing

There are approximately 10,000 street gullies in the County Borough area. These are serviced with two 1,000 gallon tanker vehicles operating routinely in the eastern and western sectors of the town.

These machines also meet demands from private sources, at cost.



*(d) Frost Precautionary Measures & Snow Clearance*

The Transport & Cleansing Department is responsible for these services. It is equipped with up to date appliances for the work. For example there are 4 Bulk Gritting vehicles, 6 hydraulically operated Snowploughs, and 4 motorised pavement gritters.

Throughout the winter months, the drivers of the mechanical sweepers provide the nucleus of manpower required when bad weather conditions are experienced at night. As weather conditions alter, a call-out system is initiated by these men via a Duty Inspector, so that the Department is able to muster personnel as required fairly quickly.

It is customary during snow clearance activities to utilise the personnel normally engaged on highways maintenance in the Borough Planner & Engineer's Department, and on building maintenance in the Borough Architect's Department, to augment the labour force of the Transport & Cleansing Department. All the Departmental tipping vehicles are brought into this service, and these are further augmented by private contractors, some of whom are able to offer their manpower too. By and large the system operates reasonably well.

*(e) Litter Bins*

There are approximately 350 litter bins installed at high density pedestrian locations throughout the town. These are routinely cleared by street cleansing personnel.

The cleaning and general maintenance of these street furnishings are carried out by the Workshops personnel under the direction of the Department's Maintenance Officer.

#### **4. Public Convenience Cleansing**

The maintenance work in respect of Public Conveniences is carried out by the Borough Architect's Department, and the cleansing service is operated by the Transport & Cleansing Department.

Two mobile teams, each consisting of a Male Driver/Attendant, and Female Attendant, operating on a two shift basis six days per week, carry out the cleansing of public conveniences, all of which are serviced once daily, but the main ones are serviced twice daily.

These buildings have been a target for vandalism during the year. The Council is endeavouring to combat the effects of this through their Civic Pride Committee. In addition to this, new buildings are to be erected to replace some of the older ones, and generally improve the facilities provided in this field. It is hoped therefore that the public will co-operate to ensure that these amenities are preserved.

#### **5. Transport**

The Department caters for all the transport and plant maintenance requirements of all Departments of the Corporation in accordance with the following schedule:—

*(a) Transport & Cleansing Department*

Vans— 5 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	4
Vans— 7 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	9
Vans— 8 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vans—15 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	4
Vans—30 cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	5
Vans—Box	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pick Up Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	9
3 ton Tipping Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	3
5 ton Tipping Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	7
Refuse Collection Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	22
Gully Emptiers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mechanical Sweepers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tower Wagons (Automotive)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tower Wagons (Electric—pedestrian controlled)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sewer Flusher (600 gal. Tanker)..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Personnel Carrier	..	..	..	..	..	1
Estate Cars..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Saloon Cars	..	..	..	..	..	2
Road Rollers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mechanical Shovels	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mobile Crane (5 tons)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mobile Crane (Breakdown vehicle)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vibratory Roller	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compressors	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tools for Compressors	..	..	..	..	..	12
Concrete Mixers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Street Orderly Trucks (Electric)	..	..	..	..	..	8
Street Orderly Barrows	..	..	..	..	..	16
Weed Spraying Unit	..	..	..	..	..	1
Trailer—Low Loader	..	..	..	..	..	1
Automatic Gritters	..	..	..	..	..	5
Power Operated Footpath Gritters	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hand Fed Gritters	..	..	..	..	..	4
Storm Brush (Rotary trailer)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tractor (Bulldozer)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scraper (4 cu. yd.)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tin Baling Press	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paper Baling Presses	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pumps (1-3" Mud Pump and 2-2" Pumps)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Drilling Machine	..	..	..	..	..	1
Electric Saw	..	..	..	..	..	1
Planer	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lathe	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steam Cleaner	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hoists	..	..	..	..	..	2
Air Compressor	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mechanical Stoker	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mess Cabins (Refuse Tips)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sheds for Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cabin (Permit Collectors)	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	168

NOTE: In addition to the foregoing items, the Department is responsible for the installation and maintenance of approximately 350 litter bins, the preparation and maintenance of Notice Boards, the repair of gates, fencing, etc., at Tips and Depots, and the maintenance of sundry tools and implements for the Transport & Cleansing Department.

*(b) Parks Department*

2 ton Tipping Vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agricultural Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	4
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gang Mowers	..	..	..	..	..	21
Power Driven Agricultural Machines	..	..	..	..	..	83
Playground Units, <i>i.e.</i> Swings, Slides, Jungle Jim, etc.						218
Miscellaneous, <i>i.e.</i> hand operated machines, tools, etc.						62
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	391

NOTE: In addition to the above, requests are received from time to time for repairs to such items as paddle boats, etc. The Department is required to organise and supervise all the maintenance work for the Parks Department, and retains a Motor Fitter at the Saltwell Park Workshop for day to day work. The more involved work is carried out at the Central Depot.

*(c) Health Department—Ambulance Service*

Ambulances	..	..	..	..	..	20
Air Compressor Units	..	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	23

NOTE: In addition to the above, the Department is responsible for the maintenance of Garage equipment at the Municipal Ambulance Depot.

*(d) Education Department*

Personnel Carriers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Canoe Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Power Driven Agricultural Machines	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hand Operated Mowers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hand Operated Leaf lifter	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	10

*(e) Welfare Services Department*

Ambulance (Handicapped Persons)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mini-Van	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	2

*(f) Police Department*

Vans	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	5



*(g) Civil Defence Department*

Vehicles: All classes	..	..	..	..	..	8
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Control Room Diesel Electric Power Unit	..	..				1
<i>Total Units</i>	..	..	..	..	..	<u>11</u>

NOTE: In addition to the above, the Department is responsible for the maintenance of garage equipment for the Civil Defence Department.

From time to time, applications are received from the Borough Planner & Engineer's Department and the Borough Architect's Department, for the repair of certain items of equipment, such as:—

Borough Planner & Engineer's Department: Highways Section :

Sewer Lamps  
Barrow tyres  
Sheet metal work

Borough Planner & Engineer's Department: Electrical Engineering Section:

Electric Motor Armatures  
Portable Bollards  
Batteries—Street Lighting  
Trailer Cabin

Borough Architect's Department:

Circular Saw  
Planer  
Handcarts

With regard to (a), this list includes those vehicles and plant which are operated by the Borough Planner & Engineer's Department, and the Borough Architect's Department.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that a total of 610 Units are embraced, apart from the extraneous work indicated.

## D. PUBLIC BATHS

The following report with respect to the facilities available as public swimming baths and warm baths is kindly provided by Mr. R. A. Cameron Baths Manager.

The Gateshead Baths Department is comprised of two establishments, Mulgrave Terrace Baths, opened in 1890, and Shipcote Baths, opened in 1942. Each of these has a swimming pool of the following dimensions and capacity:—

		<i>Size</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Mulgrave Terrace	..	81' 0" x 30' 0"	3' 3"—5' 6"	270 sq. yds.	60,000 gals.
Shipcote	.. ..	100' 0" x 40' 0"	3' 6"—8' 6"	440 sq. yds.	140,000 gals.

At Mulgrave Terrace there is also a suite of 20 warm baths.

The water in the swimming pool is purified by re-circulation through sand/gravel pressure filters. The Break Point Chlorination Process is employed to sterilise the water in which a free chlorine residual of between 1.0 and 2.0 parts per million is maintained. The free chlorine forms at least 75 per cent of the total chlorine.

Both Swimming pools are heated by steam fed calorifiers and pool temperatures maintained at 78°F. and 75°F. in winter and summer respectively.

Admissions to the two establishments were as follows:—

		<i>Public Swimming</i>	<i>Clubs</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Firemen &amp; Police</i>	<i>Hot Baths</i>	<i>Free Passes</i>
Mulgrave	..	38,007	25,450	64,867	1,092	22,545	4,710
Shipcote	..	81,511					

## E. HOUSING

1965 must be noted as a year of achievement, and consideration of the facts should give some satisfaction to all concerned.

During this year, 775 new houses were let and all of these houses were provided by the Local Authority.

These houses, together with those which became available for re-letting, re-accommodated 921 families, of which 745 were from clearance areas, 54 from houses subject to individual Orders and 122 from the General Needs List.

Although this record number of families had been rehoused, at the end of the year there were still 1,548 families living in areas which were at some stage in preparation for clearance. 781 families were living in properties in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders, 494 families were living in areas awaiting confirmation of Compulsory Purchase Orders and 273 families were in areas represented as Clearance Areas.

Owing to the large number of families awaiting rehousing from areas already represented and confirmed, and to the volume of work involved in preparing for eight public enquiries and two Ministry inspections held during the year, the number of properties represented for clearance had to be considerably reduced.

Accommodation provided since 1945 is summarised as follows:—

1. <i>Houses provided 1945-1964 inclusive</i>	
(a) Built in Gateshead by Local Authority ..	5,640
(b) Built outside Gateshead by Local Authority ..	480
(c) Provided by Felling U.D.C. ....	1,065
(d) Provided by North Eastern Housing Association	687
2. <i>Houses provided and let during 1965</i>	7,872
(a) Built in Gateshead by Local Authority ..	775
<i>Total for 1945-1965</i> .. ..	<u>8,647</u>

## Overcrowding

There is still no accurate record of the number of families who are living in overcrowded conditions.

There are some 4,000 applicants for houses, but a large proportion of these are from people seeking to improve their accommodation but who are not in fact overcrowded.

During 1965 it will be seen that 122 families were rehoused from the General Needs List. These cases were selected because of their overcrowded conditions, and a considerable proportion of the 799 families rehoused from unfit dwellings were also overcrowded.

It is therefore felt that, whatever the actual amount of overcrowding there may be, a considerable contribution towards its alleviation is being made.

## Unfit Housing

### Clearance Areas

Confirmation of the following eleven Compulsory Purchase Orders was received during the year.

<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Unfit Houses</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Argyle .. .. .	513	510
Sunderland Road (No. 1) .. .. .	380	366
Sunderland Road (No. 2) .. .. .	180	178
Sunderland Road (No. 3) .. .. .	68	68
Sunderland Road (No. 4) .. .. .	7	9
Spencer Street .. .. .	8	8
Rock Cottages .. .. .	7	7
Redheugh (No. 1) .. .. .	133	133
Beech Street .. .. .	17	17
Pensher Street & Cross Row .. .. .	42	42
Park Road .. .. .	47	47
<i>Total for 1965</i> .. .. .	<u>1,402</u>	<u>1,385</u>

Public enquiries were held dealing with eight Compulsory Purchase Orders, and in respect of two further Orders inspections were made as no objections were received.

The Orders dealt with were as follows:—

Sunderland Road (No. 1) C.P.O. .. .. .	Enquiry date	26th January, 1965
Sunderland Road (No. 2) C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	23rd February, 1965
Sunderland Road (No. 3) C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	13th April, 1965
Rock Cottages C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	29th June, 1965
Redheugh (No. 1) C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	21st July, 1965
Pensher Street & Cross Row C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	17th August, 1965
Teams (No. 2) C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	5th October, 1965
Clasper C.P.O. .. .. .	„ „	14th December, 1965
Beech Street C.P.O. .. .. .	Inspection	11th May, 1965
Park Road C.P.O. .. .. .	„	11th May, 1965

As a result of the number of areas prepared for enquiries, fewer areas were prepared for representation. These areas are as follows:

<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Unfit Houses</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>
Bensham Terrace .. .. .	30	38
Bensham Road .. .. .	8	7
Liddell Place .. .. .	20	20
York and Warwick Street .. .. .	208	208
	<u>266</u>	<u>273</u>



Reviewing the progress made during the post-war years in the clearance of dwellings from unfit areas, it is found that a total of 66 areas have been represented as clearance areas.

These 66 representations were in respect of 4,917 dwellings, occupied by 5,050 families. Of these dwellings, 3,213 have been demolished and 3,502 families have been rehoused.

At the end of the year under review, 1,548 families were living in areas represented as clearance areas. This number represents the approximate equivalent of 10 months to 2 years' programme.

### Clearance Areas

#### *Record of Progress from 1955-1965*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Areas Represented</i>	<i>No. of Houses in Area</i>	<i>Families in Area</i>	<i>Families Rehoused</i>
1955 ..	2	794	922	—
1956 ..	1	27	51	78
1957 ..	—	—	—	450
1958 ..	16	232	238	226
1959 ..	8	438	436	168
1960 ..	8	622	613	117
1961 ..	4	78	77	196
1962 ..	6	481	472	604
1963 ..	3	969	962	498
1964 ..	14	1,010	1,006	420
1965 ..	4	266	273	745
	66	4,917	5,050	3,502

### Demolition and Closing Orders

Clearance of unfit houses during the post-war years has been supplemented by the application of Demolition or Closing Orders for the years shown as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of houses subject to Demolition Orders Closing Orders &amp; Undertakings</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>Families rehoused during year by L.A.</i>	<i>Houses demolished during year</i>
1945 ..	1	5	—	—
1946 ..	5	9	1	—
1947 ..	10	9	1	—
1948 ..	73	86	37	—
1949 ..	44	43	36	—
1950 ..	27	26	40	—
1951 ..	50	65	41	—
1952 ..	55	60	40	—
1953 ..	82	72	55	—
1954 ..	50	51	74	32
1955 ..	82	97	124	54
1956 ..	50	76	63	89
1957 ..	87	104	69	18
1958 ..	45	37	106	63
1959 ..	40	55	79	93
1960 ..	40	41	44	17
1961 ..	28	30	36	39
1962 ..	40	37	41	25
1963 ..	29	27	37	40
1964 ..	73	70	39	28
1965 ..	43	47	54	28
	954	1,047	1,017	526

In addition to the 526 houses shown demolished, 237 others, subject to Orders, have been demolished within clearance areas.

### *Demolition of Unfit Buildings*

This work was carried out by private contractors, who operated without any serious complaint being made and with due regard for the residents in the area of the operations.

456 dwellings in clearance areas and 28 dwellings subject to Individual Orders were demolished during the year.

### **Rent Act, 1957**

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from 3 tenants.

In one instance a Certificate of Disrepair was issued in respect of ALL defects and in the other two instances a Certificate of Disrepair was issued in respect of SOME only of the defects mentioned in the notice.

The following table shows the action taken in respect of all applications made under the 1957 Act.

<i>Certificates of Disrepair</i>	<i>Total to 31.12.64</i>	<i>Total 1965</i>	<i>Total at 31.12.65</i>
Applications received .. .. .	409	3	412
Work completed before expiry of Form J ..	22	—	22
Undertakings received from Landlord ..	277	—	277
Certificates issued .. .. .	90	3	93
Decisions not to issue Certs. .. .. .	20	—	20
	409	3	412
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair .. .. .	36	—	36
Certificates cancelled or invalidated .. .. .	63	26	89

### **Rent Act, 1954**

Certificates outstanding 31.12.64 .. .. .	16
Certificates cancelled 1965 .. .. .	7
Certificates outstanding 31.12.65 .. .. .	9

### **Housing Acts 1961-1964**

#### *Houses in Multiple Occupation*

A survey carried out in 1962 revealed that there were approximately 90 houses in multiple occupation in the Borough.

This is a flexible number, as houses can be used in this manner and not be known to be so used for some time.

Many of these houses are in areas scheduled for clearance or re-development, and it is considered that work involved in this field should be directed at the more permanent of these properties.

This work, so far, has resulted in 39 houses being brought up to standard and in 5 other instances the notices were withdrawn when the number of families was reduced to one.

During 1965, 10 houses were brought up to standard and in three instances notices were withdrawn when the number of families was reduced to one.

The additional facilities provided in the 10 houses referred to are as follows:—

	<i>Provided by L.A. in default</i>	<i>Provided by owner</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sinks, Benches and Water Supply ..	3	17	20
Ventilated Food Stores .. ..	5	14	19
Baths .. ..	—	3	3
Hot Water Supply .. ..	1	6	7
Water Closets .. ..	2	4	6
Cooking Appliances .. ..	1	13	14
Wash-hand basins .. ..	—	2	2
Lighting and Ventilation (extra windows)	2	1	3
Atrificial Lighting .. ..	—	1	1
Cleansing and redecoration of common staircases, passage and rooms ..	—	2	2

## F. 1. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections covering all aspects of the work were carried out by the staff in an efficient and thorough manner. Fortunately, a full establishment was retained, which enabled the work to be continued without interruption.

The work involved in the execution of repairs to property has decreased following the clearance of large areas of unfit houses, but is being replaced by increasing attention to the premises coming within the scope of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The nature of complaints received is also tending to be more complex, often requiring detailed and prolonged investigation, especially when foodstuffs are involved. Problems under the Clean Air Act also require lengthy investigations and usually numerous visits. The approval of chimney heights for industrial furnaces is one matter which requires careful consideration, in order to avoid the concentration of pollution which might be harmful to persons living or working in the vicinity of the down-wash.

In spite of additional legislation and a reduced establishment, the staff have increased the number of visits and inspections made to various premises.

## 2. Complaints Received and Dealt with During the Year

Of the 2,731 complaints received:—

- 1,344 related to general defects, etc.
- 781 related to absence of water supply
- 536 related to infestations by rodents
- 70 related to defective or absence of dustbins

All complaints were dealt with appropriately.



### 3. Statement of Notices Issued and Complied With

The following table shows the number of notices served upon owners, agents and tenants, requiring the abatement of nuisances and repairs to dwellings, drains, sanitary conveniences, and the provision of dustbins during the year 1965.

	<i>Total from 1945-1965</i>	<i>Total for 1965</i>	<i>Total to 31.12.65</i>
<b>INFORMAL NOTICES</b>			
<i>Housing, Public Health and Corporation Acts</i>			
No. of notices issued .. .. .	25,547	573	26,120
No. of notices complied with .. .. .	22,586	415	23,001
No. of notices superseded by statutory action	2,143	6	2,149
No. of notices cancelled .. .. .	672	52	724
No. of notices outstanding .. .. .	146	—	246
<b>STATUTORY NOTICES</b>			
<i>(1) Housing Acts, 1936-57. Section 9</i>			
No. of notices served .. .. .	2,021	10	2,031
No. of notices complied with by owners ..	915	4	919
No. of notices carried out in default ..	1,090	3	1,093
No. of notices cancelled .. .. .	13	—	13
No. of notices outstanding .. .. .	3	—	6
<i>(2) Housing Act, 1961-64, Section 15</i>			
No. of notices served .. .. .	24	10	34
No. of notices complied with by owners ..	12	2	14
No. of notices carried out in default ..	7	2	9
No. of notices outstanding .. .. .	—	—	10
<i>(3) Public Health Act, 1936-61. Sections 17, 39, 45, 83 and 93</i>			
No. of notices served .. .. .	496	92	588
No. of notices complied with by owners ..	410	65	475
No. of notices carried out in default ..	22	23	45
No. of notices cancelled .. .. .	32	—	32
No. of notices outstanding .. .. .	32	—	36
<i>(4) Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75</i>			
No. of notices served .. .. .	1,609	38	1,647
No. of notices complied with by owners ..	1,032	24	1,056
No. of notices carried out in default ..	573	5	578
No. of notices outstanding .. .. .	4	6	10

### 4. Summary of Inspectors' Visits and Inspections

<i>Public Health Acts</i>			
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	288		
Nuisances .. .. .	548		
Water Supply .. .. .	665		
Drainage .. .. .	637		
Stables and Piggeries .. .. .	48		
Offensive Trades .. .. .	32		
Tents, Vans & Sheds .. .. .	49		
Refuse Disposal .. .. .	328		
Infested Premises .. .. .	323		
Public Conveniences .. .. .	27		
Schools .. .. .	22		
Hairdressers .. .. .	23		
Places of Entertainment .. .. .	115		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	726		
		3,831	

*Housing Acts*

Closing and Demolition Orders .. ..	399
Slum Clearance .. ..	5,850
Overcrowding .. ..	59
Houses in Multi-Occupation .. ..	409
Repairs and Rents Acts .. ..	205
Defects and Repairs .. ..	2,843
	<hr/> 9,765

*Food and Drugs Act*

Meat Inspection } .. ..	1,424
Food Inspection } .. ..	1,195
Shops Inspection .. ..	62
Stalls and Vehicles .. ..	178
Cafes and Restaurants .. ..	102
Fish Fryers .. ..	553
Dairies and Milkshops .. ..	189
Ice Cream Shops and Factories .. ..	135
Food Factories .. ..	82
Public Houses .. ..	66
Knackers Yard .. ..	209
Food Sampling .. ..	19
Food Poisoning .. ..	661
Slaughterhouse .. ..	<hr/> 4,875

*Factories Act*

Factories .. ..	315
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*Miscellaneous Acts*

Clean Air Act .. ..	2,732
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act ..	777
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	613
Diseases of Animals Act .. ..	442
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act .. ..	11
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ..	6
Pet Animals Act .. ..	37
Noise Abatement Act .. ..	8
Merchandise Marks Act .. ..	<hr/> 4,941

*Total Inspections* 

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23,412

*Total Visits* .. 

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24,005

**5. Notifiable Infectious Diseases**

288 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and reports as to the conditions found were made.

19 visits were also made during investigations carried out in connection with suspected food poisoning cases.

**6. Offensive Trades and Knackers Yards**

The following offensive trades, duly authorised for the purpose, are operating in the town.

- 1 Edible Fat and Tallow Melter
- 1 Fat Melter
- 1 Hide and Skin Depot
- 2 Marine Store Dealers

Under the occupancy of Messrs. Tyneside Butchers By-Products Limited, the through-put of carcasses at the Knacker's Yard on South Shore Road has increased considerably and, as a result, an undesirable amount of congestion has taken place. It is anticipated that this congestion will disappear with the opening, in the near future, of a new organic disposal plant at Morpeth.

There is no element of cruelty involved in the congestion at the Knackers Yard for all animals brought onto the premises are already dead, having died on the farm or been shot there by a licensed slaughterman.

The number of animals dealt with during the year was 2,167, *i.e.*

Horses	..	..	..	..	113
Cattle	..	..	..	..	864
Sheep	..	..	..	..	644
Calves	..	..	..	..	189
Pigs	..	..	..	..	357

## 7. Factories Act, 1961

There are 448 factories on the register required to be kept by the District Council, in accordance with Section 8 (5) of the Act of 1961 which has been revised after comparison with the list of factories kept by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Of the total of 448, there are 420 factories in which mechanical power is used and 12 without mechanical power. There are also 16 other premises, etc., in which Section 7 of the Act is enforced by the Local Authority.

The following list shows the various trades carried on in the factories.

<i>Type of Business</i>					<i>With Mechanical Power</i>	<i>Without Mechanical Power</i>
Bake-houses	..	..	..	..	31	2
Printers	..	..	..	..	13	—
Motor Engineers..	..	..	..	..	58	—
General Engineers..	..	..	..	..	67	—
Electrical Engineers	..	..	..	..	26	—
Tailoring—clothing	..	..	..	..	21	—
Laundries	..	..	..	..	5	—
Monumental Masons	..	..	..	..	2	—
Boot and Shoe Repairing	..	..	..	..	13	—
Upholstery, Bedding, etc.	..	..	..	..	14	—
Joinery	..	..	..	..	37	3
Plumbing	..	..	..	..	3	1
Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	34	2
Glass, etc.	..	..	..	..	7	1
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	8	—
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	81	3
<i>Totals</i>	..	..	..	..	420	12

Defects and contraventions found during the course of inspections were readily remedied by the factory occupiers, upon their attention being drawn to such, and in 34 cases written notices were sent to occupiers.



Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of 7 factories in the Borough, relating to matters requiring the attention of the District Council, under the provisions of Part I of the Act of 1961, received attention with satisfactory results.

### 1. *Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health*

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecution</i>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	12	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	420	285	31	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	16	18	1	—
<i>Total</i>	448	315	34	—

### 2. *Cases in which Defects were found*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>	
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	1
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	—	1
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	46	43	—	4
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—	—	—	—
	52	49	—	7

There were no cases in which prosecutions were instituted.

### **Outworkers—Part VIII of the Act, Section 133 and 134**

There were no notifications received of factories in the Borough employing outworkers.

The names and places of employment of 8 outworkers within this district, employed by occupiers of two factories outside the Borough were notified by two councils of other districts.

There were 3 outworkers on the register for the earlier part of the year and 5 for the latter part.

The places of employment of all outworkers, which were in all cases their homes, were visited and no contraventions of this part of the Act were found.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel (making, etc.)	5	—	—	—	—	—

## 8. The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

In spite of pressing commitments in other branches of environmental hygiene, the operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 received the maximum attention possible during the year.

Of the 886 registered premises, 613 received a general inspection, making a total of 745 premises inspected since the Act came into operation. 252 premises were found to comply with the provisions of the Act and the occupiers of 361 premises were notified of existing contraventions.

A reasonable time was allowed to elapse before revisiting the premises to ascertain if the matters requiring attention had been complied with and as these revisits increased the rate of general inspections consequently slowed down.

In most instances, the work was carried out promptly and delays could usually be attributed to difficulty in getting tradesmen to proceed with the work. By the end of the year, 161 notices were completed and 124 partially completed. The following table details the position by the end of the year.

No. of premises receiving a general inspection	..	613
No. of premises found to comply with the Act	..	252
No. of notices served	.. .. .	361
No. of notices complied with	.. .. .	161
No. of notices partially completed	.. .. .	124
Total No. of premises complying with the Act at the end of 1965	.. .. .	413

### *Shops*

The principal contraventions found in the 429 shops inspected during the year were of a minor nature. In most cases the shops were found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition, but lack of cleanliness was sometimes observed in the store rooms, passageways and outside toilets.

Many premises were found to be without thermometers, but only a small proportion required heating or additional heating facilities. Two instances of insufficient heating in shops were drawn to the department's attention by the assistants, which indicates interest in the implementation of the Act.



Ventilation in shops was usually found to be adequate but a number were found to be without an intervening ventilated space between the water closet and the shop or store room.

Lack of adequate lighting in the majority of cases applied to store rooms, rear shops, passageways and staircases, and water closet compartments. In most cases, this infringement was simply remedied by the provision of more powerful lights.

In a number of shops washing facilities were found to be below standard, some requiring the provision of a wash-hand basin or sink, whilst others required the provision of a hot water supply to existing facilities.

Floors, passages and stairs were generally found to be in good repair but a number of small defects and absence of handrails to stairs were notified.

A surprisingly large proportion of the premises inspected were found to be without proper first aid equipment but 80 premises were supplied with the necessary equipment during the year. Quite a large number of premises were also found to be without an abstract of the Act, but this was usually provided promptly.

### *Offices*

The condition of offices varied. Approximately half the offices inspected during the year were in good condition. Of the remainder, letters were sent to the occupiers pointing out the infringements, many of which were of a minor character.

The principal matters requiring attention were unsuitable washing facilities, inadequate ventilation, cleanliness and lighting of sanitary conveniences, lack of handrails to stairs, lack of suitable first aid equipment.

In a few cases, it was found necessary to ask for improved lighting in general offices (working plane, typists' and clerks' desks) and in several cases artificial lighting was required in sanitary conveniences.

No serious case of overcrowding was noted and two minor cases were overcome by internal re-arrangement of the staff.

### *Wholesale Shops and Warehouses*

A number of the warehouses in the Borough are comparatively new structures and were found to comply in all respects with the Act. In one or two of the older buildings the decoration needed renewing but in other respects the premises were satisfactory.

### *Catering Establishments Open to the Public, Canteens*

Of the 42 premises inspected during the year, about 75 per cent were public houses which were nearly all found to comply with the Act.

A few minor exceptions were noted, such as the absence of a thermometer or abstract of the Act and, in one or two cases, the premises were due for redecoration. It was generally found that the firms concerned were most willing to co-operate to comply with the Act.



### *Notification of Accidents*

Eighteen accidents were reported during the year and all cases were investigated.

Thirteen women, three men and two young persons (boys) were involved. The majority of accidents occurred in catering establishments and retail shops. Eight accidents were caused by falls, half of which were on or from stairs. Four accidents were caused by handling goods, one accident by a falling object, two occurred when using hand tools and three not otherwise specified.

No machinery was involved and no fatal accidents were reported during the year. Informal advice was given to the occupiers of the premises in four cases.

#### **All Reported Accidents—Workplace and Sex, Adults and Young Persons**

<i>Class of Work Place</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Young Persons</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Offices .. .. .	—	2	—	—	2
Retail Shops .. .. .	2	4	2	—	8
Catering Establishments ..	1	7	—	—	8
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	3	13	2	—	18

#### **All Reported Accidents Analysed—Primary Cause**

<i>Primary Cause</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Young Persons</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		
Falls of person on or from fixed stairs .. .. .	1	3	—	—	4	} F A L S
Other falls from one level to another .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	
Falls on same level .. .. .	1	2	—	—	3	
Handling goods (not otherwise specified) .. .. .	—	3	1	—	4	
Struck by falling object .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	
Use of hand tool .. .. .	—	1	1	—	2	
Not otherwise specified .. .. .	1	2	—	—	3	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	3	13	2	—	18	

In general, the operation of the Act has been simplified by the willingness of the majority of occupiers to co-operate. As the result of the clearance of large areas of unfit property in the Borough, many of the old shops have been demolished and a good many more will be included in future clearance schemes.

These old premises are gradually being replaced by fewer modern premises on the various housing estates and in the central development area, and this is tending to raise the standard in existing shops.

It is anticipated that the general inspections and most of the necessary works will be completed in 1966, and then it will only require regular supervision to maintain the premises in accordance with the Act.

The following tables give the prescribed particulars included in the Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour.

**Table A**  
**Registrations and General Inspections during 1965**

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises Registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of Regd. Premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of Reg. Prems. receiving general inspections during year</i>
Offices .. .. .	27	223	131
Retail Shops .. .. .	111	516	429
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	9	39	11
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens .. .. .	17	106	42
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	—	2	—
<i>Totals .. .. .</i>	164	886	613

**Table B**

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises .... 1,748

**Table C**

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of Persons employed</i>
Offices .. .. .	1,040
Retail Shops .. .. .	3,180
Wholesome Departments, Warehouses .. .. .	515
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens .. .. .	920
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	13
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	5,668
<i>Total Males .. .. .</i>	1,889
<i>Total Females .. .. .</i>	3,779

## 9. Places of Public Entertainment

115 visits were made to places of public entertainment to examine the premises prior to the issue of certificates as to the sanitary conditions for the annual licensing.

Only minor defects were noted in a number of premises and these were promptly remedied by the occupiers.

## 10. Atmospheric Pollution

### *Measurement of Pollution*

The measurement of atmospheric pollution in co-operation with the national survey was continued throughout the year by two recording instruments situated at Nelson Street and the Health Centre, Wrekenton.

The results were rather disappointing in that both instruments showed an increase in the amount of smoke and sulphur over the previous year. Although this increase is rather difficult to account for, the most probable cause was the extremely poor summer weather. This assumption is supported by the fact that both smoke and sulphur amounts had increased and the greatest increases had occurred during the summer period, indicating a greater use of fuel. It was also assumed that the increase at Wrekenton was partly due to the large increase in the number of new houses in the area, and, as this condition does not apply to Nelson Street, the former explanation appears to be more feasible.

For the purpose of observing the trend in the level of atmospheric pollution, a daily average of concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide is shown for the comparable months of 1963, 1964 and 1965. All measurements are in microgrammes per cubic meter.

**Public Health Inspector's Department, Nelson Street**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
January .. .. .	166	208	204	212	107	182
February .. .. .	273	207	268	229	116	194
March .. .. .	264	174	242	214	106	177
April .. .. .	105	116	133	162	85	141
May .. .. .	152	95	164	155	79	149
June .. .. .	117	112	80	137	69	108
July .. .. .	81	90	63	93	62	103
August .. .. .	197	98	67	127	76	107
September .. .. .	136	123	142	107	75	172
October .. .. .	172	179	176	131	93	182
November .. .. .	242	193	201	157	204	225
December .. .. .	357	184	248	135	166	229
Average per day .. .. .	189	148	166	155	103	164

**Health Centre, Wrekenton**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
January .. .. .	—	62	101	—	63	88
February .. .. .	128	50	—	35	73	—
March .. .. .	79	59	80	52	65	74
April .. .. .	80	48	65	54	61	79
May .. .. .	50	25	52	53	48	72
June .. .. .	40	36	47	40	69	86
July .. .. .	49	32	64	36	36	66
August .. .. .	43	36	64	30	33	82
September .. .. .	41	40	99	32	39	105
October .. .. .	48	77	93	48	66	112
November .. .. .	61	79	140	44	68	120
December .. .. .	77	126	175	64	105	139
Average per day .. .. .	63	56	89	66	61	93



### Smoke Control Areas

The following five smoke control orders are in operation in the Borough.

Area	Acreage	No. of Premises		
		Dwellings	Other Premises	Total
Barn Close No. 1 .. .. .	10.75	232	56	288
Chandless No. 2 .. .. .	32.34	643	67	710
Central No. 3 .. .. .	38.14	230	211	441
Wylam No. 4 .. .. .	24.00	81	57	138
Harlow Green No. 6 .. .. .	232.00	753	8	761
<i>Totals .. .. .</i>	337.23	1,939	399	2,338

The Wrekenton No. 7 Order, 1964, comprising 819 premises, including 799 dwellings, was confirmed by the Minister during the year and will come into operation on the 1st July, 1966.

Two further Orders, No. 8 (Saltmeadows) comprising 335 premises, including 278 dwellings, covering 198.00 acres, and No. 9 (Wrekenton) comprising 331 premises, including 306 dwellings, covering 22.8 acres, were made and confirmed by the Minister during the year.

No 8 Order will come into operation on the 1st July, 1967 and No. 9 Order on the 1st July, 1966.

Surveys of two further areas were in progress at the end of the year.

### Clean Air Act, 1956

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, notices of intention to install new furnaces in industrial and other premises were received in respect of:—

2 boilers with chain grate stokers
1 boiler with underfeed stoker
3 boilers hand-fired using coke
7 boilers with gas-fired furnaces.
12 boilers with oil-fired furnaces

## G. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk and Dairies

All milk now sold in the town is provided from processing plants and dairy farms outside the Borough. As a result of this situation, sampling has been directed mainly at the quality of untreated milk bottled at the farm, the treated milks being well supervised by the authorities at the place of processing.

### Milk Retailers

Producer retailers from outside Borough .. .. .	1
Retailers distributing from premises outside Borough .. .. .	5
Retailers distributing from premises within Borough .. .. .	9
Shops retailing milk .. .. .	287

### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960-1963

The following licences, issued under the above Regulations, were in force during the year and remain valid until 31st December, 1965.

Dealers' licences to retail sterilised Milk	..	..	..	290
Dealers' licences to retail pasteurised milk	..	..	..	151
Dealers' licences to retail untreated milk	..	..	..	5
Dealers' licences to retail Ultra Heat Treated milk	..	..	..	8

During the year, 13 licences were issued authorising the sale of pre-packed designated milk.

### Quality and Purity

7 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis, details of which are shown in the Food Sample Table.

The Average fat content of the 7 samples, which were from Channel Islands breeds of cattle, was 4.38 % and the average solids non-fat 9.11 %.

The following summary shows the total number of samples taken and submitted for the prescribed tests under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

1. Methylene Blue Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	62
2. Phosphatase Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	37
3. Turbidity Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Brucella Abortus Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
						<u>121</u>

### Results of Tests

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>Appropriate Test</i>	<i>No. Exami ined</i>	<i>No. Satis- factory</i>	<i>No. Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>No. Invalid</i>
Pasteurised	Methylene Blue	37	33	4*	—
	Phosphatase	37	37	—	—
Sterilised	Turbidity	1	1	—	—
Untreated	Methylene Blue	25	25	—	—
	Brucella Abortus				
	Biological	21	21	—	—
		121	117	4	—

\* The 4 unsatisfactory samples were from suppliers outside the Borough and the appropriate authorities were notified.

### Ice Cream

#### Bacteriological Examination

30 samples of ice cream, mainly from local manufacturers, were submitted for the methylene blue grading test with the following results.

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	9
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	4
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	2
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	15

Of the 17 unsatisfactory samples, 13 were from one manufacturer in the town and included samples of the mix taken at various stages during manufacture. The failure to satisfy the test was eventually traced to incorrect methods used in cleansing and sterilising the plant and, when this was improved, subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

### Ice Cream Premises

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.. ..	3
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream at beginning of year .. .. .	379
Premises added to register in 1965 .. .. .	3
Premises removed from register in 1965 .. .. .	20

### Inspection of Unsound Foodstuffs

During the year 146 certificates were issued in respect to 5 tons, 15 cwts, 21 lbs. of unsound food, consisting of:—

	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat .. .. .	721
Ham and Bacon .. .. .	787½
Frozen Foods .. .. .	367½
Poultry and Game .. .. .	42
Tinned Goods .. .. .	9,792¼
Carton and Packaged Goods .. .. .	318¼
Fruit and Vegetables .. .. .	668
Miscellaneous .. .. .	204½
	<hr/>
	12,901
	<hr/>

Total weight dealt with in 1964 was 5 tons, 4 cwts, 3¾ lbs.

### Offences under the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

The following offences were dealt with during the year.

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Result</i>
<b>FOOD AND DRUGS ACT</b>	
1. Selling a packet of fish and chips containing chewing gum .. .. .	Case dismissed.
2. Selling a fruit malt loaf containing a screw .. .. .	Fined £30 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.
3. Selling a dirty bottle of milk .. .. .	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
4. Selling a fresh cream sandwich cake containing a nail .. .. .	do.
5. Selling a bar of chocolate containing a matchstick .. .. .	do.
6. Selling a packet of lard containing a drawing pin .. .. .	do.
7. Selling fish cakes deficient in fish content .. .. .	do.
8. Selling a mouldy pork pie .. .. .	Fined £10 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
9. Selling a jar of pickled onions containing a nail .. .. .	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
10. Selling bottle of milk containing glass .. .. .	do.
11. Selling meat and potato pies containing insects .. .. .	Fined £25 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.
12. Selling a blackcurrant and apple pie containing a piece of metal .. .. .	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
13. Selling bacon unfit for human consumption .. .. .	Fined £5 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
14. Selling mouldy loaf of bread .. .. .	Fined £10 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.
15. Selling mouldy pork sausage .. .. .	Fined £15 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.



<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Result</i>
16. Selling tin of steak and kidney pudding containing a fly .. .. .	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
17. Selling tin of pork luncheon meat containing a concentration of iron .. .. .	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to importers
18. Selling a dirty bottle of milk .. .. .	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to dairy.
19. Selling a mouldy sponge sandwich cake .. .. .	Fined £20 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
20. Selling a mouldy steak and kidney pie .. .. .	Fined £10 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.
21. Selling a bottle of milk containing piece of dirt	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk
22. Selling a Fruit malt loaf containing a stone .. .. .	do.
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960	
23. Contraventions of Regulation 5, 6, 14, 16 and 24	Fined a total of £60 and £10 10s. 0d. costs.
24. Contraventions of Regulations 26 and 29 .. .. .	Fined £28 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.

### **Total Number of Food Premises Subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

(1) Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them.

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Premises</i>			
	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16*</i>	<i>No. to which Reg. 19 Applies</i>	<i>No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19†</i>
Dairies .. .. .	3	3	3	3
Butchers .. .. .	82	74	82	79
Greengrocers .. .. .	46	33	46	43
Grocers and Multiple Stores .. .. .	75	70	75	74
General Dealers .. .. .	269	209	269	265
Bakers and Confectioners (Retail and manufacture) .. .. .	65	57	65	62
Bakeries (Wholesale manufacture) .. .. .	3	3	3	3
Sweets, etc. .. .. .	57	47	57	55
Fish shops—Wet .. .. .	17	16	17	17
Fish shops—Fried .. .. .	41	35	41	40
Licensed Premises (Public Houses, Social Clubs, Licensed Premises) .. .. .	149	147	149	137
Restaurants, Cafes and snack bars .. .. .	28	26	28	28
Canteens—factories, shops, etc. .. .. .	81	80	81	81
Cinemas, Places of Public Entertainment, Dance Halls .. .. .	26	25	26	25
Wholesale Food Manufacturers, Warehouses .. .. .	30	28	23	23
Potato Crisp Manufacturer .. .. .	1	1	1	1
Aerated Water Manufacturers .. .. .	5	4	5	4
Pickles and Jam Manufacturers .. .. .	3	3	3	3
Mobile shops, chemists, herbalist and other miscellaneous premises .. .. .	31	23	25	20
	1,012	884	999	963

\* Regulation 16 relates to the provision of wash-hand basins.

† Regulation 19 relates to facilities for washing food and equipment.

(2) Food premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice cream (sale and manufacture) ..	365
Butchers (Manufacture of Sausage, etc.)	49
Pork Butchers (Manufacture of Sausages, etc.) .. .. .	8
Bakeries (Manufacture of pies) .. ..	9
Preserved Meat Manufacturers .. ..	6

(3) There are 3 dairies in the town registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, which are now used as milk distribution centres.

(4) *Inspection of Food Premises*

During the year, 2,496 visits were made to food shops, cafes, restaurants, food factories and public houses, and 62 inspections were made of vehicles used for the sale and transport of food.

167 notices were served upon the occupiers of premises for non-compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and 94 notices were complied with during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted with respect to two premises (see Table of Offences).

14 notices were served upon the owners of mobile shops and vehicles used for the transport of food.

## Summary of Work Done During 1965

### (a) *Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960*

1. Premises cleansed, redecorated. Walls, floors, ceilings, etc., repaired	69
2. Articles of equipment cleansed .. .. .	12
3. Steps taken to protect food from contamination .. .. .	30
4. Cleanliness of employees .. .. .	6
5. Wrapping of food .. .. .	—
6. Drainage of food premises .. .. .	3
7. Sanitary conveniences—cleanliness, condition, lighting and ventilation	39
8. Provision of handwashing notices in sanitary conveniences ..	32
9. Provision of washing facilities for staff .. .. .	46
10. Provision of washing facilities for food and equipment .. ..	21
11. Provision of first-aid materials .. .. .	14
12. Provision of accommodation for the storage of clothing .. ..	16
13. Provision of sufficient and suitable lighting in food rooms .. ..	1
14. Provision of sufficient and suitable ventilation in food rooms ..	—
15. Removal of refuse or filth from food premises .. .. .	13
16. Provision of means to retain foods at prescribed temperatures ..	—
17. Vehicles cleansed, repaired, etc. .. .. .	5

## Annual Report of Samples of Foodstuffs Taken During 1965

Sample	No.	Genuine	Irregular
<b>FORMAL</b>			
Fish cakes .. .. .	1	—	1*
Yeast .. .. .	1	1	—
<b>INFORMAL</b>			
Apple Flakes (dehydrated) .. ..	1	1	—
Bacon Rind .. .. .	1	—	1†
Baked Herrings .. .. .	2	2	—
Beetroot .. .. .	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Syrup .. .. .	1	1	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Irregular</i>
Bismuthated Magnesia.. ..	1	1	—
Brewers' Yeast .. ..	1	1	—
Bronchial Syrup .. ..	1	1	—
Butter .. ..	3	3	—
Butterkist .. ..	1	1	—
Chewing Gum .. ..	1	1	—
Chicken Stock .. ..	1	1	—
Chicken Soup .. ..	1	1	—
Choc O Drops with Butter .. ..	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	2	2	—
Corned Beef .. ..	1	1	—
Cream Cookies .. ..	1	1	—
Cream of Tartar .. ..	1	1	—
Dehydrated Onions .. ..	2	2	—
Double Cream .. ..	1	1	—
Dried Fruit .. ..	1	1	—
Dried Skimmed Milk .. ..	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk .. ..	1	1	—
Fish Cakes .. ..	14	13	1‡
Fresh Coffee with Sugar .. ..	1	1	—
Fruit Topping .. ..	1	1	—
Glace Cherries .. ..	1	1	—
Glucose .. ..	1	1	—
Horseflesh .. ..	1	1	—
Ice Cream .. ..	4	4	—
Invert Sugar .. ..	1	1	—
Iron Jelliods .. ..	1	1	—
Kooloze .. ..	1	1	—
Lemon and Lime .. ..	1	1	—
Limeade .. ..	1	1	—
Lollipops .. ..	1	1	—
Meat Paste .. ..	1	1	—
Milk .. ..	7	7	—
Milk Gums with Full Cream Milk .. ..	1	1	—
Minced Beef .. ..	2	2	—
Mytee Puff Bar .. ..	2	2	—
Orange Drink .. ..	1	1	—
Orange Sours .. ..	1	1	—
Pancake Batter Mixture .. ..	1	1	—
Phyllosan Tablets .. ..	1	1	—
Pickled Beef .. ..	1	1	—
Pie Meat .. ..	1	—	1**
Pork Luncheon Meat .. ..	1	1	—
Potted Beef .. ..	1	1	—
Rapid Energy Tablets .. ..	1	1	—
Rock Fancies .. ..	1	1	—
Sauce .. ..	1	1	—
Sausage .. ..	5	5	—
Savoury Duck .. ..	1	1	—
Senokot Granules .. ..	1	1	—
Sherry Flavouring .. ..	1	1	—
Shredded Suet .. ..	1	1	—
Strepsil Lozenge .. ..	1	1	—
Swiss Roll .. ..	1	—	1††
Tea .. ..	1	1	—
Tinned Butter Beans .. ..	1	1	—
Tinned Crab .. ..	1	1	—
Tinned Fruit .. ..	3	3	—
Tinned Green Beans .. ..	1	1	—
Tinned Garden Peas .. ..	3	3	—
Tinned Processed Peas .. ..	2	2	—
Tinned Steak .. ..	1	1	—
Vitamins A, C and D .. ..	1	1	—



Sample					No.	Genuine	Irregular
Wheat Germ	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Whisky Full Strength Liqueurs	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
White Bread	..	..	..	..	1	—	1‡‡
Ziffers	..	..	..	..	1	1	—

- \* Sample contained only 32.2% by weight of fish. Letter of warning sent to seller.
- † Discoloured portions of sample contained an appreciable amount of copper. The bacon was generously trimmed and released for sale.
- ‡ Sample contained only 31% by weight of fish. Formal sample taken.
- \*\* Foreign body consisted of mass of mould fragments. Legal proceedings taken.
- †† Discoloured portions consisted of fragments of mould. Warning letter sent.
- ‡‡ Discoloured portions consisted of old dough. Proceedings.

Slaughterhouses

During the year, there was a further slight fall in the number of animals slaughtered in the town—22,411 as compared with 25,166 during 1964.

It will be seen from the following table that the decrease is mainly in the number of pigs slaughtered.

Table I

			1963	1964	1965
Cattle	..	..	3,483	2,980	2,624
Calves	..	..	44	64	40
Sheep	..	..	13,634	15,320	15,768
Pigs	..	..	14,793	6,802	3,979
			31,954	25,166	22,411

All the animals slaughtered were examined by a public health inspector and after inspection were marked with a stamp identifying the inspecting officer.

The inspection procedure was carried out in accordance with the method laid down in the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 and involved a certain amount of overtime, mainly at weekends, in order to achieve 100% inspection.

Table II

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	..	..	2,292	332	40	15,768	3,979	—
Number inspected	..	..	2,292	332	40	15,768	3,979	—
All Diseases Except T.B. and Cysticerci								
Whole carcasses condemned	..		9	7	6	49	19	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..		777	128	3	3,215	886	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. & Cysticerci	..		34.3%	40.66%	22.5%	20.7%	22.7%	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	28	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	0.7%	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	23	1	—	8	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—

Table III shows the meat and offal condemned for the various diseased conditions found upon post-mortem examination at the slaughter-house.

Table III

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Traumatism .. .. .	327
Tuberculosis .. .. .	190
Pneumonia .. .. .	1,604
Pleurisy and Peritonitis .. ..	2,448
Parasitic Conditions .. ..	5,480
Abscesses .. .. .	1,370
Contamination .. .. .	19
Cysticercus bovis .. .. .	553
Cirrhosis .. .. .	92
Actino bacillosis .. .. .	20
Haemangioma .. .. .	44
Arthritis .. .. .	387
Imperfect Bleeding .. .. .	323
Pyæmia .. .. .	1,808
Oedema and Emaciation .. ..	2,521
Septicaemia .. .. .	1,817
Septic Metritis .. .. .	174
Neoplasms .. .. .	61
Toxaemia .. .. .	1,226
Mastitis .. .. .	1,105
Leukaemia .. .. .	752
Other Conditions .. .. .	1,052
	<u>23,373</u>

### *Bacteriological Examinations*

Where reason for doubt existed on visual inspection and in "border-line" cases, the Public Health Laboratory Service was used to help in determining the fitness of food for human consumption.

Pathogenic bacteria were found in only one instance and that in a carcase of cow beef which had been the subject of emergency slaughter.

The following specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination.

2 Lymph nodes  
2 Spleens  
2 Livers  
1 Bone marrow  
1 Lung  
1 Udder  
1 Foreshank  
1 Carcase—Cow  
1 Salmon paste  
1 Cooked mussels  
2 Baked herrings

One sample of liver, lymph node, portion of lung, spleen, kidney, udder and foreshank from a cow carcase were reported as containing *E. Coli* and the carcase was condemned.

## H. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

### 1. Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The administration of the above Act applied mainly to the livestock market operated by Messrs. T. and I. Maughan and Company, Limited at Redheugh Bridge Road.

A total of 103 sales were held during the year and an inspector appointed under the Act attended each one, to issue the necessary movement licences and supervise the cleansing of the vehicles and the transport of animals.

With the coming into operation of the Markets (Protection of Animals) Order, 1964, providing for the protection of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs from unnecessary suffering while exposed for sale in markets or awaiting removal afterwards, the following matters have required attention:—

1. Provision of water supply to animals.
2. Tying of bulls in pens.
3. Segregation of horned and hornless cattle.
4. Provision of covered accommodation for calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs.
5. Feeding of animals kept overnight and every 12 hours until removed.

In general, the mart has been maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner, and several improvements have been effected, especially to the cafe provided for the use of the clients.

Once again, the through-put of animals has increased and the following table shows the number which passed through the mart, which is also an Official Certification Centre.

			<i>Fat Stock for Slaughter</i>	<i>Store Stocks</i>
Cattle	..	..	.. 19,206	—
Sheep	..	..	.. 32,015	—
Calves	..	..	.. 98	115
Pigs	..	..	.. 5,300	6,713
Horses	..	..	.. —	77
			56,619	6,905



1,178 licences were issued in respect to the movement of the 12,013 swine.

### **Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or Republic of Ireland)**

No sales of freshly landed cattle were held in 1965.

### **Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1960**

The movement of swine under this Order was as follows:—

	<i>No. of Licences Issued</i>	<i>No. of Swine</i>
Movement of Swine from Maughan's Mart to premises outside Borough ..	1,008	11,056
Movement of Swine from Mart to premises within the Borough .. ..	170	957
Movement of Swine to premises within the Borough from other authorities ..	217	2,509

Regular inspections were carried out covering all aspects of the Order, including inspection of piggeries.

### *Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956-1958*

There were no outbreaks of swine fever in the area during the year.

### *Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957*

No sales of poultry were held during the year.

## **2. Disinfestation of Verminous Premises**

Details of the types of premises where disinfestation work has been carried out for various kinds of infestations are shown below:—

#### *Premises treated for Cockroaches*

Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	34
Private houses	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	27
Other premises	..	..	..	..	..	6
						85

#### *Premises treated for Bugs and Other Insects*

Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	36
Private houses	..	..	..	..	..	33
Other premises	..	..	..	..	..	8
Welfare Services cases	..	..	..	..	..	7
						84
						169

## **3. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

The operation of the above Act included the treatment of sewers, refuse tips, river banks and open spaces for rat infestations, and the inspection and treatment of houses and business premises for rats and mice infestations.

Unfortunately, the treatment of sewers had to be somewhat curtailed owing to the absence of one of the rodent operators for a period of 3 months through illness, and only one complete treatment was accomplished during the year, details of which are as follows:—

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Bait Used</i>	<i>No. of Manholes Baited</i>	<i>No. of Takes Recorded</i>
Carried out from May-October . .	Warfarin, Oatmeal, Oil, Sugar and Preservative	736	130

The results of this treatment indicate a slight rise in the number of manholes infested and may be due to the inability to carry out the baiting for a long period.

### *Rodent Control in Premises*

During the year, a total of 536 complaints were received regarding infestations of rats or mice in various premises.

Of the total, 114 premises were found to be infested with mice, 283 with rats and in 103 cases no treatment was required. 23 were treated as open spaces and 13 premises were to be treated in 1966.

The following table shows the number of infestations found and treatments carried out.

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Local Authority Premises</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Business or other premises</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Total number of premises inspected as the result of:				
(a) Notification . . . . .	34	365	137	536
(b) Survey . . . . .	1	12	4	17
Number of infestations found:				
(a) Rats . . . . .	13	204	66	283
(b) Mice . . . . .	19	75	20	114
Number of treatments carried out by Rodent Operators . . . . .				
	32	279	86	397

### *Rodent Control on Lands and Open Spaces*

During the year, 96 visits were made with respect to infestations to open spaces and river banks. 276 baits were laid at 148 locations and 128 takes were recorded. 654 inspections were carried out by the rodent operators during these treatments.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

There are 12 premises registered in the Borough to use and store filling materials to which the Act applies.

During the year, 11 visits were made to these premises and 4 informal samples of material taken, all of which complied with the Regulations.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951**

The three licensed Pet Shops in the town were visited periodically and found to be maintained in compliance with the Act.

**Merchandise Marks Act**

No special visits were made under this Act, but attention to the marking of goods is made during visits under the Food and Drugs Act.

**Burial Act, 1857**

No action was necessary during the year.





# ANALYSIS OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSES, AGES, SEX AND WARDS DURING 1965

	Total	Males	Females	0-1 Yrs.	1-2 Yrs.	2-5 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-45 Yrs.	45-65 Yrs.	65-75 Yrs.	75 Yrs. & Over	Riverside	Claxton	Enfield	Low Fell	Wreckenton	Saltwell	Teams	Askew	Bensham	Claremont	Chandless	Shipcote	Deaths in Public Inst.	Transferable Deaths	
																										In	Out
Certified .. .. .	1292	684	608	33	4	9	7	7	49	338	337	508	74	107	169	135	93	79	179	57	110	117	87	85	—	—	—
Uncertified .. .. .	11	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. .	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	4	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3. Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. .. .	40	23	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	13	6	6	4	4	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	21	10	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	82	72	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	47	23	10	6	5	7	12	9	5	5	4	10	6	5	8	11	30	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. .. .	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	1	5	—	2	1	5	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. .. .	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	2
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	115	65	50	—	—	—	1	—	4	44	29	37	9	8	14	13	10	9	16	1	6	13	8	65	22	22	2
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia .. .. .	7	5	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	2
16. Diabetes .. .. .	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	148	62	86	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	37	89	3	6	26	15	9	6	32	7	10	13	10	11	107	19	26
18. Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	303	176	127	—	—	—	—	—	14	82	113	94	10	21	38	36	26	23	34	11	24	29	24	27	170	44	78
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	23	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	11	1	3	4	3	—	1	2	—	3	4	2	—	11	3	1
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	119	48	71	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	22	82	5	8	18	9	5	8	24	4	8	13	9	8	63	10	20
21. Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	57	20	37	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	12	32	2	6	14	5	7	4	2	4	3	4	—	—	18	11	7
22. Influenza .. .. .	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	19	10	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	2	4	3	1	13	6	2
24. Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	43	20	23	—	5	—	—	—	1	3	7	27	2	1	4	3	1	3	8	3	6	7	2	3	37	6	14
25. Bronchitis .. .. .	94	67	27	—	—	1	—	—	1	34	29	29	10	10	13	7	8	7	14	4	11	2	4	4	52	10	14
26. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	5	3	1
27. Ulcer of Stomach Duodenum .. .. .	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	2
28. Gastritis, Enteritis .. .. .	8	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	3
29. Diarrhœa .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Nephritis, Nephrosis .. .. .	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
31. Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
32. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Congenital Malformations .. .. .	11	6	5	—	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	11	4	7
34. Premature Birth .. .. .	10	6	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	15	—	6
35. Other Defined & Illdefined Diseases .. .. .	84	34	50	—	6	—	2	1	5	16	21	31	5	10	11	8	7	4	11	5	10	5	3	5	63	16	20
36. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	13	6	7	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	8	11
37. All Other Accidents .. .. .	38	18	20	—	1	2	2	1	6	10	11	13	5	8	6	1	4	1	4	3	1	4	1	—	28	11	6
38. Suicide .. .. .	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
39. Homicide & Operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1303	689	614	34	4	9	7	7	50	341	341	510	75	110	170	136	93	79	180	57	111	119	87	86	759	231	271







